

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For APRIL, 1753.

To be Continued. (Price Six Pence each Month.)

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| <p>I. Extracts from a Journal from Grand-Cairo to Mount Sinai, &c.
 II. Marble Rocks engraved with ancient unknown Characters.
 III. A Description of the Scilly Islands.
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 V. Mr. Whiston's Character defended.
 VI. Critical Remarks on Tacitus.
 VII. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of M. Agrippa and A. Posthumus, on the Subject of Subsidiary Treaties.
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 XVIII. Terrible Massacre on Shipboard.
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 XX. Bank and East-India Directors chosen.
 XXI. POETRY: Complaint of the Tragick Poets; Prescription to cure an Asthma; on Capt. Webb's having a Ship; an occasional Prologue; Verses from Holt School; God the universal Parent; Epitaph; Epigrams; a Rebus; a new Song, set to Musick, &c.
 XXII. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Acts passed; charitable Collections; Trials, &c. &c. &c.
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 XXVI. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
 XXVII. Catalogue of Books.</p> |
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With a Beautiful MAP of the SCILLY ISLANDS, accurately engraved, and a fine Portrait of BAMPFYLDE MOORE CAREW, drawn from the Life.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row.
 Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any single Month to compleat Sets.

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The king's senior chaplain we are obliged to defer to our next, when the verses to a gentleman going to visit Herculaneum, and other pieces, shall be considered. We have received two letters from different hands, both signed Philaetbes, which shall have a proper regard paid to them in our next.



THE LONDON MAGAZINE. APRIL, 1753.

In the Journal from GRAND-CAIRO to Mount SINAI and back again, translated from a Manuscript, and lately published by the Bishop of Clogher, there are several Things which contribute towards confirming the History of the Transmigration of the Jews out of Egypt, as given us by Moses in the Book of Exodus, &c. some of which we shall give our Readers, as follows.



In their 3d day's journey, being September the 3d, the author says, they lost sight of a chain of mountains, which they saw to-towards the south, at a great distance from them; and that a little after they saw towards the north, several hills of sand, appearing not unlike the hills in Italy when covered with snow, which continued in view for three hours, and which, they were told, reached all the way to Damietta. And tho' they made but very short journeys, yet on the 5th day they arrived at Suez on the coast of the Red-Sea, from whence they were carried over by boats to the other side of that sea, being there but a quarter of an Italian mile wide.

Now from the Bible we must conclude, that the children of Israel set out from that part of Egypt which lies to the East of the Nile, a little above what is called the Delta, that is to say, some where near about where Grand-Cairo now stands, because we have no account of their passing the Nile, and because it appears, that they arrived in a very few days upon the coasts of the Red-Sea *. From this part of Egypt to the country afterwards called Judea, the direct road would have been, to have marched over that part of the isthmus, which lies upon the coast of the

April, 1753.

Mediterranean; but this part was then inhabited by the Philistines †, and between it and the Red-Sea lay a desert, then called the desert of the Red-Sea ‡, through which it is probable they could not march for want of water, therefore they turned to the right, or south, and encamped upon the coast of the Red-Sea §, from whence they appeared to be intangled in the land §; for on the left they were shut in by the wilderness of the Red-Sea, which prevented its being possible for them to march northward; on their right they had impassable mountains, which made it equally impossible for them to march to the southward; and in front they had the Red-Sea, which it was thought they could not pass, as they were not provided with any sort of passage-boats, and consequently could not proceed to the eastward.

Accordingly from this Journal we find, that in approaching towards the Red-Sea from Grand-Cairo, there is upon the left a tract of hills covered with nothing but a white sand, and at a distance upon the right a chain of mountains; and that at Suez, which lies almost at the northernmost point of the Red-Sea, they have no water but what is brought from the other side of the sea, a small vessel of which is usually sold for a groat or five-pence.

Our travellers having, according to this Journal, landed on the Arabian side of the Red-Sea on the 6th of September, they set out about 11 o'clock from their landing-place, and after a journey of three hours to the east-south-east, leaving some mountains at a great distance towards their left hand, and having the Red-Sea on their right, they came to certain fountains of tolerable good water, called to this day Ain el Musa, or the Fountains of Moses, over against which, upon the

U 2

Egyptian

* Numb. xxxiii. 7. † Exod. xiii. 17. ‡ Exod. xiii. 18. § Exod. xiv. 2. § Exod. xiv. 3.

Egyptian side of the Red-Sea, there is to west-south-west a remarkable aperture in the mountains, and the country near to these fountains is at this time called the desert of Sedur.

Now the Bible tells us, that the Israelites, in their 4th day's journey, turned from Etham, in the edge of the wilderness *, A and encamped before Piha-hiroth, which signifies, in Hebrew the mouth or opening of Hiroth; from whence they crossed the Red-Sea, and went out into the wilderness of Shur †; therefore it is probable that Etham lay a little to the west of the place where Suez now stands, and that Piha-hiroth lay about or near a day's journey south-east of Etham, consequently at this very aperture in the mountains taken notice of in this Journal; and as there was no complaint for want of water for some time after their passing the Red-Sea, we must suppose, that they supplied themselves at these fountains, which for that reason still retain the name of the Fountains of Moses; to which we C shall add, that the country, now called the desert of Sedur, is probably the very same with what is by Moses called the wilderness of Shur.

The Journal further informs us, that, September the 8th, they came to a rivulet which emptied itself into the Red-Sea some leagues below where they passed it, but that the water, tho' very clear, was D somewhat bitter, and that in the mountains to the south-east they came to a place called Marah.

The correspondence here again with the Bible is surprising; for Moses tells us, that the Israelites, after passing the Red-Sea, went three days in the wilderness of Shur, without finding water, and that E when they came to Marah, they could not drink the waters because they were bitter ‡; therefore it is very probable, tho' the author of the Journal does not take notice of it, that the rivulet of bitter water mentioned by him, rises from fountains of bitter water near this place, which is to this day called Marah; and F if the water of the river, near its mouth, was bitter, the waters of the fountains, from which it rises, must have been much more so.

The Journal likewise takes notice, that they passed through some very rude mountains, called the mountains of Faran, which name certainly comes from Parān, the name given to this part of the country, and often mentioned in the Bible ||; and that to the north of these mountains they passed thro' others, called the Written mountains, because the faces of almost all the marble rocks are engraved

with antient unknown characters, and in some places at 12 or 14 feet from the ground, which is the more surprising, as in these mountains there is neither water, nor any thing to be gotten to eat. Upon which the bishop remarks, that these characters are, probably, the antient Hebrew character, which the Israelites having learned to write, after the law was given from Mount Sinai, they diverted themselves with practising it on these mountains, during their forty years abode in the wilderness; but that this character having been disused during the Babylonish captivity, is lost, the Chaldee character being now used instead of it. This conjecture is the more probable, as the Israelites could then know no other way of writing but by engraving on stone, which was the way in which the Ten Commandments were communicated to them, and which they were ordered to write upon the posts of their houses, and on their gates §, therefore they were obliged to practise upon the rocks in the wilderness, in order to learn to write them upon their posts and gates when they came to be settled in the Promised Land.

The WORLD, N^o. 15, April 12.

The Author, after a short Introduction, proceeds to treat of the whimsical Variations of
GARDENING.

THIS (says he) is more particularly the case with the counties adjacent to London, over which the Genius of gardening exercises his power so often and so wantonly, that they are usually new-created once in 20 or 30 years, and no traces left of their former condition. Nor is this to be wondered at; for gardening, being the dress of nature, is as liable to the caprices of fashion, as are the dresses of the human body; and there is a certain mode of it in every age, which grows antiquated, becomes obsolete and ridiculous in the next. So that, were any man of taste now to lay out his ground in the style which prevailed less than half a century ago, it would occasion us much astonishment and laughter, as if a modern beau should appear in the drawing-room in red stockings, or introduce himself into a polite assembly in one of my lord Foppington's perruigs.

What was the prevailing mode in Milton's days, may be guessed from a passage in his *Il Penseroso*, where he describes Retired leisure taking his delight in trim gardens. The practice, it should seem, was to embroider and flourish over the ground with curious knots and flowers, as the same poet calls them in another part of his works;

* Numb. xxxiii. 6.
Ec. § Deut. vi. 9.

† Exod. xv. 22.

‡ Exod. xv. 23.

|| Genes. xxi. 21.

works; and in this there was something of cheerfulness and gaiety at least, tho' the judicious eye could not help being displeased with the fantastical quaintness of the design.

James II. was deposed, and the immortal king William came to the crown of these kingdoms; an æra as remarkable in the annals of gardening as in those of government; but far less auspicious in the former instance. The mournful family of Yews came over with the house of Orange; the sombre taste of Holland grew into vogue; and strait canals, rectilinear walks, and rows of clipt evergreens were all the mode. It was the compliment which England paid her new sovereign, to wear the dress of a Dutch morass. The royal gardens of Kensington, Hampton-court and Richmond set the example; and good whigs distinguished their loyalty by fetching their plans from the same country, which had the honour of producing their king; a country never greatly celebrated for taste in any instance, and least of all in the article now under consideration. But such was the error of the times, our connoisseurs in their zeal all became mynheers; and it would probably have been then esteemed as great a mark of disaffection to have laid out ground differently from the true Belgick model, as it would be now to wear a white rose on roth of June.

This Dutch absurdity, like all other follies, had its run, and in time expired. The great Kent appeared at length in behalf of nature, declared war against the taste in fashion, and laid the axe to the root of artificial ever-greens. Gardens were no longer filled with yews in the shape of giants, Noah's ark cut in holly, St. George and the dragon in box, cypress lovers, laurustine bears, and all that race of root-bound monsters, which flourished so long and looked so tremendous round the edges of every grass-plot. At the same time the dull uniformity of designing was banished; high walls excluding the country, were thrown down; and it was no longer thought necessary that every grove should nod at a rival, and every walk be paired with a twin-brother. The great master abovementioned, truly the disciple of nature, imitated her in the agreeable wildness and beautiful irregularity of her plans, of which there are some noble examples still remaining, that abundantly shew the power of his creative genius.

But it is our misfortune, that we always run beyond the goal, and are never contented to rest at that point, where perfection ends, and excess and absurdity begin. Thus our present artists in gar-

dening far exceed the wildness of nature, and pretending to improve on the plans of Kent, distort their ground into irregularities the most offensive that can be imagined. A great comick painter has proved, I am told, in a piece every day expected, that the line of beauty is an S:

A I take this to be the unanimous opinion of all our professors of horticulture, who seem to have the most idolatrous veneration for that crooked letter at the tail of the alphabet. Their land, their water must be serpentine; and because the formality of the last age ran too much into right lines and parallels, a spirit of opposition carries the present universally into curves and mazes.

B It was questioned of some old mathematician, a great bigot to his favourite science, whether he would consent to go to heaven in any path that was not triangular? It may, I think, with equal propriety, be questioned of a modern gardener, whether he would consent to go thither in any path that is not serpentine? C Nothing on earth, at least, can please out of that model; and there is reason to believe, that paradise itself would have no charms for one of these gentlemen, unless its walks be disposed into labyrinth and meander. In serious truth, the vast multitude of grotesque little villa's, which grow up every summer within a certain distance of London, and swarm more especially on the banks of the Thames, are fatal proofs of the degeneracy of our national taste.

To the PUBLISHER of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

E I must needs mortify the sensible friends of the church of England to observe, that she has been so injudiciously defended against some late objections, which have been made to some parts of her constitution: One glaring instance of which you have exhibited in your Magazine for March last, p. 118.

F The writer of Dr. Rogers's life complains, it seems, that "magnificent encomiums had been bestowed on certain persons, who have distinguished themselves as no friends to the church of England by law established, which have given an air of credit and triumph to their singularities."

G This writer, however, does not say that these encomiums are undeserved, nor that the defenders of the church of England, (who also may, very possibly, have had their singularities and their errors too) have been without their encomiums.

ums. May not these therefore have misled unwary people on the one side, as well as those on the other? And must a sort of merit, which is extremely edifying, and which may have no connection with a man's opinions, never have justice done it, because the man himself is not of the church of England?

The matter of this complaint, therefore, is frivolous and unworthy of any man's regard, but of such a man as this, who has made use of it to introduce a most scurrilous censure on the deceased Mr. Whiston: For what else are the passages quoted from lord Nottingham and Mr. Ibbetson, unconnected with the passages that go before them, (as they stand in this declamation) but downright railing and abuse?

But, says this writer, "These authors have sufficiently made good their charge against Mr. Whiston—and whoever will be at the pains to peruse these two tracts, will be convinced, that Mr. Whiston was not that true christian, &c." This gentleman is mistaken—I have perused those two tracts, and have no reason to be convinced by either or both of them, that Mr. Whiston had not as much true christianity, as much integrity and as great a love of truth, as either my lord Nottingham or Mr. Ibbetson: And I farther think, that he has laid them both under difficulties, which they could not manage but by the method of which this discerning writer has given us a specimen; and I could name a great many better judges, who are of my mind.

This letter-writer is disappointed "that somebody has not prevented him in animadverting upon this part of Mr. Whiston's character, viz. his sincerity and regard to truth." Perhaps no body thought it pertinent to the confutation of Mr. Whiston's principles; perhaps no body thought there was room for it: And if this writer had thought so too, he had not exposed his narrow-spirited prejudices to the open shame of being confronted by a long life of sufferings and self-denial, which has approved Mr. Whiston's sincerity and regard to truth to the whole world, in a manner that can hardly be paralleled.

This may be for the present a sufficient rebuke to this weak piece of detraction: If the author of it should think fit to enlarge his accusation hereafter, he may probably hear further from,

S I R,

Your humble servant,

M. P.

A DESCRIPTION of the SCILLY ISLANDS. *Extracted from a Book, intitled, A Natural and Historical Account of the Islands of Scilly, &c. (See p. 104.) See the MAP.*

THESE islands, of which the most noted are 27 in number, lie at about 30 miles distance from Cornwall, and are thought formerly to have been joined to that main land by an isthmus or neck of land, in length of time washed away by the sea, in the same manner as Great-Britain is supposed antiently to have been joined to France. And indeed there is still a great resemblance between these islands and Cornwall, in their culture, plants and other produce, their tinnery, fishery, &c.

A very small island, called Scilly, has given name to all the rest; and probably it was so called from its situation near dangerous rocks, similar to the rock of Sylla, near Sicily: And it is remarkable, that Scilly and Sicily have a great resemblance of situation, in lying respectively at the feet of their neighbouring tracts of Cornwall and Italy; supposing each of those tracts to have the figure of a human leg. These islands were called by the ancient Greeks, Hesperides and Cassiterides, from their western situation, and their abounding with tin. The Dutch call them Sorlings; and in several of the Tower records, and ancient manuscripts, they are called Sully or Sulley, which is probably a contraction from *insulae*, as isles from islands.

The Scilly isles lie due west from the Lizard-point, about 17 leagues, and nearly W. by S. from the southermost, or old Land's-end next Mount's-Bay, 10 leagues; also W. S. W. from the middlemost or westernmost Land's-end, above 9 leagues, before the entrance of the Bristol and British channels. They are seen from the Land's-end in a clear day, and at about 6 or 7 leagues off Smith's sound, sandy ground, and about 60 fathom water; also from the northward, at 60 fathom, owfy, sandy ground, as far.

Twenty-one or twenty-two leagues, W. by N. and W. N. W. from Scilly, is a bank, on which there is but 50, 51, or 52 fathom water, but between this bank and Scilly 60 fathom.

Beheld at a distance, these islands appear like so many high banks in the water, as land usually appears off at sea. But the rocks about the islands, especially those to the westward, appear off at sea like old castles and churches, with the seas alternately flying over them, in white sheets or fleeces of that element.

The

The names, qualities, &c. of these islands, with the quantity of land in acres contained in each, may be seen by the following table.

Five larger islands inhabited by about 1400 people.	1	St. Mary	1520
	2	Tresco	880
	3	St. Martin	720
	4	St. Agnes	300
	5	Bryer	330
One family	6	Sampson	120
	7	St. Helen	80
	8	Tea	70
	9	White island	50
4 scattered islands bearing grafs.	10	Annet	40
	11	Great Arthur	30
	12	Great Ganilly	20
	13	Great Gannick	18
10 Eastern islands, stocked with conies, and fitted for feeding cattle in summer.	14	Minewithen	15
	15	Nornour	13
	16	Little Arthur	7
	17	Little Ganilly	6
7 Scattered islands placed about the largest.	18	Little Gannick	5
	19	Ragged island	5
	20	Innisvouls	4
	21	Mincarlo	12
	22	Guahall	10
	23	Northwithel	9
	24	White island near Sampson	7
	25	Round island	3
	26	Scilly island	1
	27	Rat island	0½

Sum total 4485½

The half, 2242½

acres, at least, are tillable and improveable.

N. B. Besides the above, which are most noted, there may be numbered about a dozen very small islands bearing grafs; and rocks innumerable above water.

St. Mary's is the largest of the Scilly islands, containing as many houses and inhabitants as all the rest. Its greatest length is about two miles and a half, middlemost breadth almost one and a half, and may be reckoned betwixt nine and ten miles in circumference.

The earth, or soil, is like that of Cornwall; but the air here is much wholesomer than the air of that county, being so brisk and healthful, that sickness is very seldom known among these inhabitants.

The hills are rocky, rising in some places to a great height; and are enriched with mineral stores. The vallies are fertile, and the fields here, like those in Cornwall, are inclosed with stone hedges. Also the heathy plains, and turfey downs, in several places, of this island, afford their use and pleasure. The highest land yields a prospect of England in a

clear day, and of ships going out and returning at the mouths of the channels. Here is also morafs ground, in two parts of this island, called the upper and lower moors, which supply the cattle with water in dry seasons. In the upper of which, the farthest from Hugh-town, is a pretty large and deep lake.

About two furlongs from Hugh-town, the capital of St. Mary's, to the eastward, is a curious sandy bay, called Pomelin, where the beach, from the mark of flood to the mark of ebb, is covered with an exceeding fine writing sand, and of which ship-loads may be gathered at low-water. On account of its plenty and brightness, it is fetched by the inhabitants for sanding their houses in Hugh-town, and other parts of this island; and presents of it are made to many parts of England, as a curiosity.

The greatest natural curiosities observed in St. Mary's, are the rocks of Peninnis, and a subterraneous passage near them, whose entrance is called Piper's-hole. This passage is said to communicate under ground with the island of Tresco, as far as the north west cliffs or banks of it, where another orifice is seen that goes by the same name with the former.

Going in at the orifice at Peninnis banks in St. Mary's, it is above a man's height, and of as much space in its breadth; but grows lower and narrower farther in. A little beyond which entrance appear rocky basons, or reservoirs, continually running over with fresh water, descending, as it distils from the sides of the rocky passage: By the fall of water heard, farther in, it is probable there may be rocky descents in the passage: The drippings from the sides have worn the passage, as far as it can be seen, into very various angular surfaces.

St. Mary's island is defended by a strong garison, situated upon the west part of it, overlooking the town and isthmus, and commanding the country that way and to the sea about the batteries, of which there are several strong ones, mounting with 64 pieces of cannon, some 18 pounders. It also contains a company of soldiers, a master gunner, and 6 other gunners; a store-house, with arms for arming 300 islanders, who are obliged to assist the military forces at the approach of an enemy; a guard-house, barracks, bridge, and strong gates: And, upon the summit of the hill, above a regular ascent, going from Hugh-town, stands his majesty's Star-castle, with ramparts, and a ditch about it. This castle commands a prospect of all the islands and seas about them; from whence, in a fair day, are also

beheld ships passing to and fro, and England as though rising out of the sea, at a distance. Here the king's colours are hoisted and appear conspicuous aloft, for ships to observe and obey coming in. The right honourable the earl of Godolphin, who is also proprietor, commands as governor of all the islands; and a lieutenant-governor is here commissioned to act under his lordship by his majesty, but not upon establishment. The captain of the company commands in his lordship's and the lieutenant governor's absence, who never reside.

About a mile S. W. of the south part of St. Mary's garison lies St. Agnes island, otherwise called the Light-house island, upon which stands a very high and strong light-house, seen in the night at a great distance, by which ships going out of or coming into the two channels, avoid falling in with the rocks, lying thicker about this island, than any other of the Scilly islands. It is also of use to all coasting vessels crossing the channels. There is nothing particular in the soil of this island, different from the rest of the islands, (being, in that respect, very much alike) nor of the dwellings, or description of places, except the light-keeper's habitation and employment, a church, in use for devotion, and such like.

About 3 miles and $\frac{1}{2}$ northerly of the most northern part of St. Agne's island, or 2 miles northerly from St. Mary's key, lies the island of Tresco, the capital town of which is called Dolphin, (probably from Godolphin) consisting of a church, and about half a score stone-built houses, after the manner of those built in St. Mary's island. And near the landing-place of Tresco, in sight of New Grimby harbour, stands a dwelling called Tresco Palace. This formerly used to be a house of resort for masters of ships, and strangers coming to this island; but the custom has some time been altered to a house of better accommodation, inhabited by Mr. Samuel Blyth, farther up the island. Hereabout are several scattered stone-built houses inhabited by labouring people.

About two miles from the northermost part of St. Mary's, or one from the east-ermost part of Tresco, lies the island of St. Martin; upon the extremity of which, at the outermost part, stands a day-mark, next the coming in of Crow sound, appearing at a distance, as conspicuous by day, as the light-house upon St. Agnes, but is not altogether so high and large. It is built with rock-stone, equally round next the bottom, and tapering upwards. This serves to direct vessels crossing the channels, or coming into Scilly.

Almost half a mile from the west side of Tresco island, to the westward of the landing-place, lies the island of Bryer, which is inhabited by several families, some of a generous disposition, and persons of able circumstances.

Samphire, and many kinds of medicinal herbs grow here, as in several of the other islands.

The number of people upon the island of St. Mary are about 700, including men, women, and children; and about as many in the islands of Tresco, St. Martin, Bryer, St. Agnes, and Sampson; in the last and smallest of which inhabited islands, lives but one family, which goes to the places of worship in the other islands; here being no opportunity of publick devotion, nor of communication, but by the means of a boat.

The men are loyal subjects, endowed with much natural strength of body and mind, giving proofs of their fortitude in bearing fatigues and hardships; are very good seamen and pilots; and want only an opportunity of education to render themselves more useful subjects.

The women are very dextrous in the use of the needle, and also in talents of good housewifery; nor do they want beauty, and other engaging qualities to recommend them.

Sir Cloudesty Shovel was lost near these islands, upon the Gilston rock, returning from Thoulon, October 22, 1707, and not upon the Bishop and Clerks, as by some have been represented. It was thick foggy weather, when the whole fleet in company, coming (as they thought) near the land, agreed to lie-to, in the afternoon; but Sir Cloudesty, in the Association, ordering sail to be made, first struck in the night, and sunk immediately. Several persons of distinction being on board, at that time, were lost; particularly the lady Shovel's two sons by her former husband, Sir John Narborough, with about 800 men. The Eagle, capt. Hancock commander, underwent the same fate. The Romney and Firebrand also struck and were lost; but the two captains and 25 of their men were saved. The other men of war in company escaped by having timely notice.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR, Dublin, March 17, 1758.

I HAVE herewith inclosed, *The curious KITCHEN GARDENER's new and com-pendious Director*, which I desire you would insert in your next Magazine. I doubt not but it will be of great use to many of your readers.

Yours, &c. D. P.
J O U R.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 113.

In the Debate begun in your last, the next Speech I shall give you was that made by M. Agrippa, the Purport of which was as follows.

My Lords,

I SHALL readily agree with the noble duke who made you this motion, that both houses of parliament, and more particularly this house, have a right to interpose with their advice against concluding any treaty which may then be supposed to be upon the anvil; and I hope his grace will join with me in opinion, that the most certain way of preserving this important right, is to avoid making use of it in an unjust, immoderate, or suspicious manner; for as the people are highly interested in supporting the prerogatives of the crown, in order to prevent their being oppressed, and their country sacrificed by the artful and ambitious schemes of a faction in parliament, if an opinion should once generally prevail among the people, that we are making use of any of our privileges in a manner inconsistent with the true prerogatives of the crown, it would be easy for the king then upon the throne to put an end to all our privileges, and indeed to our very existence: And I must observe, that the present is not a proper time for pushing our privileges to any great extent, because the people do not seem inclined to patronise what has been usually called an opposition in parliament: The people are sensible of the danger they are in, and they now begin to judge, I think very rightly, that their relief cannot come from a contest, but from a cordial union between king and parliament, which, I am

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April, 1753.

sure, can never arise from any such address as this now proposed.

In speeches without doors, my lords, I have often heard it said, that we ought never to grant subsidies in time of peace; but it was never yet said by any resolution of either house of parliament; and such a resolution would, in my opinion, be not only of the most dangerous consequence in itself, but it would be one of the most direct incroachments that was ever made by parliament upon the prerogatives of the crown. Even the noble duke himself must allow, that it may sometimes be necessary to grant a subsidy in time of peace, because that which was lately granted to the duke of Bavaria was approved of, and most justly approved of by both houses of parliament; and if it was prudent and necessary in one case, no mortal man can with certainty foresee, that it may not be equally prudent and necessary in another. Would not then such a resolution be an incroachment upon the prerogatives of the crown? For after such a resolution, should the granting of a subsidy become never so necessary, the crown could not agree to any treaty for that purpose, without a previous application to parliament; and as incroachments upon the prerogatives of the crown, as well as those upon the privileges of the people, are of a most prolific nature, this resolution might beget another, that our sovereign should enter into no treaty with any foreign potentate without the advice of parliament, which, with regard to foreign affairs at least, would be a total subversion of our constitution, and would in a great measure prevent its being in our power to treat successfully with any foreign potentate whatsoever.

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Our agreeing to such an address as this now proposed, would therefore, my lords, at all times be of the most dangerous consequence, but more particularly so in the present situation of the affairs of Europe, when every one knows that a neighbouring nation, the increase of whose power and influence we have always reason to be jealous of, is distributing her subsidies and her pensions to every potentate in Europe that will accept of them. Can any one be ignorant of the reason which makes that nation so liberal of her subsidies and pensions? Let us but consider who they are that have hitherto been chiefly instrumental in setting bounds to her ambitious projects, and we may then easily judge against whom her resentment will always be chiefly directed. Shall we then sit quiet and unconcerned, when we see her gaining so many of the powers of Europe to her interest, in order that they may assist her, or at least that they may remain neutral, when she finds a proper opportunity for revenging herself upon those, who have so long been the chief obstacles to her glory? This opportunity she is impatiently waiting for, and this opportunity, every one must see, is the death of the present emperor, and a dispute in Germany about the choice of a successor. To prevent this therefore, is what we should most cautiously endeavour, and for this purpose we must be at the expence of some subsidies. Upon this head we have naturally a great advantage, because, as we aim at nothing but preserving the peace, and contributing to that which is the true interest of Germany, every unbiassed prince of the empire will readily concur with us: Whereas it is evident, that our rival is aiming at raising the flames of a civil war in Germany, that, like a cruel thief, she may pilfer something during the conflagration; yet, nevertheless, we find that some of the princes of the empire are so blind-

ed by their avarice or ambition, as to join with her in this wicked project, and to accept of subsidies from her upon that account: As we find this to be the case, we must endeavour, even at the expence of some subsidies, to gain as many as possible to our side of the question; and whether it may not be necessary to grant some more subsidies than we have hitherto done, no man can pretend to foretel.

Whether it be possible to get the Archduke Joseph chosen king of the Romans during the life of his father, is a question, my lords, which I think of no manner of moment; for supposing it were not, yet still it would be necessary for us to secure as many as possible of the electors of the empire to concur in chusing him emperor upon his father's death, because a balance of power in Europe can no other way be preserved; and to those who appear resolved to concur in this salutary measure, we ought to grant subsidies even in time of peace, in order to enable them to have a larger number of regular, well disciplined troops in readiness against that event, lest some of the German princes under a foreign influence should attempt to prevent, by force of arms, an election, which they found they could not prevent by the laws and constitutions of their country. Upon this principle the late treaty with the king of Poland, as elector of Saxony, must be justified, and it were to be wished we could likewise gain the elector palatine and the elector of Cologne; for as to the king of Prussia, whilst he continues in his present maxims of government, I am afraid, it will be impossible to gain him, unless we should alter our measures, and depart from that which I think the true interest of Europe, and of Great-Britain, and even of the protestant religion. From the turn which the affairs of Europe have lately taken, we must disagree with

with the house of Austria, or be upon no very good terms with the house of Brandenburg; and if we should disagree with the house of Austria, that house would join with the house of Bourbon, whose arms would be open to receive her, in order to put an end to the protestant religion, as well as to the commerce and naval power of this kingdom.

Thus, my lords, we may see, that upon many accounts of the utmost importance, we ought to cultivate a friendship and alliance with the house of Austria; and to render that alliance the more useful, we ought to contribute towards rendering that house more powerful. At least, we ought to join in every measure, that may be necessary for preserving the power it is now possessed of; and for this purpose it will surely be allowed to be necessary to have the imperial diadem continued in that house. I shall most readily grant, that this is the interest of every prince in Germany as well as of this kingdom; and I shall likewise grant, that every such prince, who is not more swayed by some selfish and private interest than by a generous love for the publick interest of his country, would concur in this measure without any subsidy from us; but princes are liable to every human passion as well as other men; and when there are strong temptations of a private nature on one side, and nothing but love of country on the other, it is a dangerous circumstance with regard to the conduct of princes as well as private men: It is therefore prudent in us to throw a small subsidy into the scale of the latter; and even when we do so, it must be allowed, that those who accept of it are strongly influenced by a love for their country, because it is known, that they might have a much larger subsidy, besides other temptations, should they embark on the other side of the question.

But the danger of this, says the

noble duke, might have been prevented, without our granting any subsidy, had we taken care to engage the vote of the king of Prussia, in consideration of our guarantying to him the dutchy of Silesia by the treaty of Breslaw, and afterwards by the treaties of Dresden and Aix-la-Chapelle; because, if the king of Prussia had engaged to concur in electing the archduke Joseph king of the Romans, no other prince of the empire would have opposed it.

My lords, can any one imagine that the king of Prussia put such a value upon that guaranty, or that he ever looked upon it as a security for his possession of that dutchy? From the whole tenor of his conduct we may see that he despises guaranties; and therefore he would have laughed at us, had we proposed to annex any condition to our guaranty, that he was not otherwise ready to agree to. If you should ask him what title he had to Silesia, do you think that he would shew a piece of parchment, or mention any of these treaties? No, my lords; as the earl of Warren in our Edward the First's reign shewed his sword, he would shew you his army. If he now refuses to concur in electing the archduke Joseph king of the Romans, can any one think that he would have agreed to it when he was at the head of a victorious and triumphant army, and when the utmost that could be expected from him was, that he would put a stop to his victories, and agree to restore some part of his conquests?

Therefore, my lords, it cannot with any shadow of reason be said, that we ever had it in our power to secure the election of the archduke Joseph, without granting any subsidy, nor can we ever so much as contribute towards that happy event, but by granting subsidies to such of the electors as are willing to concur in bringing it about; and when subsidies are granted, and every other engine set to work, for preventing

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it, would it not be the height of madness in us, not to contribute towards it as far as lies in our power? It is true, the present emperor's is a good life, a life that may be as much depended on as that of any man whatsoever: With pleasure, I join in opinion with the noble duke, that his Imperial majesty has at least an equal chance for living these 20 years; but an equal chance is far from being a certainty, and the bare possibility of the emperor's dying in a short time, is an unanswerable argument against our agreeing to the address proposed. To set this argument in a clear light, let me suppose that this address is agreed to, and that the emperor should die soon after the close of this session: I trust in God! neither of these events will happen; but as both are possible, both may be supposed; and with great probability. I may next suppose, that the French should set up a candidate for the Imperial diadem, in opposition to the archduke Joseph, and that they should have three of the electors ready to vote for their candidate: In these circumstances let me, lastly, suppose, that two other electors should declare to our court, that they would vote for the French candidate, unless his majesty should engage to grant them a small subsidy for a certain number of years; would it not in such a case be extremely unfortunate to have his majesty's hands so tied up by the address of this house, that he could not engage to grant any such subsidy?

As all these suppositions are possible, and some of them highly probable, I hope, they will convince your lordships of the danger that might result from our agreeing to the address proposed; and as his majesty has never yet loaded his people with any unnecessary expence, there cannot be the least reason for our running ourselves into any such danger, even supposing that the address could no way be deemed an incroachment upon the prerogatives of the

crown; but as it certainly would be an incroachment upon one of the most necessary and useful prerogatives of the crown, it might expose us to innumerable other dangers, which cannot at present be foreseen. Let us therefore continue to adhere to our antient constitution; for whilst we do so, our sovereign will always have great weight at every court in Europe, and from that weight the nation will upon every occasion reap advantage: Though we are not, like some of our neighbours, at the expence of keeping up numerous armies in time of peace, yet all know what we are able to do in time of war; and this, whilst our constitution is preserved, will make us respected by our friends, and dreaded by our enemies. I remember I was once asked by the minister of a great prince, what we meant by the preamble to our mutiny bill? Do you think, said he, that the balance of power in Europe can be preserved by 10,000 seamen and 15,000 land-forces? No, Sir, says I, but his majesty, by a vote in parliament, can make that 10,000 seamen, 40, 50, or 60,000; and that 15,000 land forces, 150, or with your help 250,000. This was not a *Dutch* commentary: It did not obscure the text which it was meant to explain: He presently understood it, and he acknowledged what I said to be true.

This, my lords, will always be the case, whilst there is a good correspondence between the king and his people; but should that correspondence be any way interrupted, the nation itself, as well as the sovereign, would fall into contempt; and as this would, in my opinion, be the certain consequence of our agreeing to this address, it is the most weighty objection against it; for the latter part of it tends directly towards sowing sedition among the people, because it would propagate an opinion, that his majesty had already run them into some unnecessary expence,

pence, and that the taxes they are loaded with, which I shall allow to be burdensome, were occasioned by a course of extravagant and unnecessary measures, the falshood of which is so evident, that I am persuaded, it is far from being the opinion of A the noble duke who made you this motion; and if we can by a few subsidies, procure the archduke Joseph to be chosen king of the Romans in the life-time of his father, or if we can thereby prevent a disputed election upon the death of the present B emperor, the expence will be so far from being unnecessary or extravagant, that it will save us many millions, and at the same time prevent our commerce, our navigation, our religion, our very being as a free and independent nation, from being again C brought to depend upon the uncertain fate of a war.

In this light, my lords, I must view the subsidies we have already granted, or may hereafter find it necessary to grant; and whoever views them in this light, must of course D give his negative to the question.

Upon this A. Posthumus stood up again, and replied in Substance as follows.

My Lords,

A S no man understands the language of parliament better, or knows better than the noble lord, how to distinguish between the import of one word and that of another, I was surprised to hear his lordship make use of the word, resolution, when the question is only about an address. I shall agree with the noble lord, that if the motion had been, to resolve not to enter into any more subsidiary treaties with foreign princes in time of peace, it would have been an incroachment upon the prerogatives of the crown; because by our constitution the king alone has a right to come to such a resolution, and this resolution, I hope his majesty will come to, whatever D— of B—.

may become of this question. But the noble lord will not surely say, that we have not a right to offer our advice to our sovereign upon any important emergency, and to lay that advice before him in the shape of an humble and dutiful address; and this is all that is desired by the motion now under your lordships consideration.

But this is not the only error, with regard to the language of parliament, which his lordship, accidentally I must believe, fell into. Your lordships all know, that the name of our sovereign is never to be brought into our debates; especially when any measure of government is brought under our consideration, in order to determine whether it was a right or a wrong measure: In all such cases it is supposed to be the measure of our ministers, and they alone are to answer for it. Thus if any unnecessary expence has been brought upon the nation, we are not to suppose that this was done by his majesty, but by his majesty's ministers; and by them I will say, that the nation has been often involved in an expence, or in a greater expence, than was any way necessary. If I had not thought so, I should not have troubled your lordships with this motion; but I have said, and I still think, that the subsidy now granted to the king of Poland, as elector of Saxony, was not only an unnecessary expence, but an expence that could answer no purpose, at least no British purpose whatsoever. There is a very great difference between this subsidy and that which was last year granted to the elector of Bavaria; for the family of Bavaria have been long attached to France, and by that attachment in the last war, their territories had been so ruined and depopulated, that it was not in their power to support themselves without a subsidy from some foreign power or other; therefore they were under a necessity of accepting of a subsidy from

from France, if they could have none from any other power in Europe; and they were under no manner of attachment to the house of Austria, either from gratitude or interest, that could induce them to refuse a subsidy from France, upon whatever terms it might be offered. But the family of Saxony were never much attached to France, nor were they in any very distressed circumstances; and they were attached from gratitude as well as interest to the house of Austria, and must continue so as long as they are in possession of the crown of Poland. Thus there were many reasons for our granting a subsidy to the elector of Bavaria, no one of which could be pleaded in favour of the elector of Saxony; and the truth is, that we cannot propose to get any thing by the subsidy we have granted to the elector of Saxony, but what we might have depended on, had no such subsidy been ever granted.

To set this in a clear light, my lords, I shall consider the several motives that have been pretended for granting this subsidy; and first, it is said to be granted, in order to induce the elector of Saxony to concur in an immediate choice of the archduke Joseph as king of the Romans. If this were practicable by the laws of the empire, can we suppose that the elector of Saxony would not readily concur in it, without any subsidy from us; as the placing of the crown of Poland upon the head of his son, in case of his death, depends so much upon the friendship and the power of the house of Austria? But the practicability of electing the archduke Joseph king of the Romans, in the present circumstances of the empire, seems to be given up by the noble lord who spoke last; and as it will be admitted, I believe, that he understands the affairs of Germany as well as any man in this kingdom, I have no occasion to insist long upon this topick.

Being thus drove from this pretence, my lords, it is next said, that we have granted this subsidy, in order to secure the vote of Saxony for the archduke Joseph, in case of the death of the present emperor his father. To this I shall make the same answer as to the former; and I shall further add, that as the present emperor has an equal chance for living these twenty years, and may live a great while longer, this subsidy treaty will probably be forgot before that event happens; therefore, if there had been any suspicion of the elector of Saxony's refusing to concur in the election of the archduke Joseph upon the death of his father, we should have suspended the granting of any subsidy until that death actually happened; for it would then have had its due weight, and we might have stipulated, that it should not commence until after the election, which would have been no more than such a caution as every prudent man would make use of in his own affairs.

This motive, therefore, appears to be as weak as the former; and for this reason the noble lord who spoke last, found it necessary to assign a third, which is that of granting subsidies to all those, or at least some of those electors, who seem inclined to chuse the archduke Joseph emperor upon the death of his father, in order to enable them to have always a numerous body of regular, well disciplined forces in readiness, lest some of the princes of the empire, under French influence, should attempt to prevent or defeat that election by force of arms. Now your lordships must see, that this argument either proves nothing, or it proves a great deal too much; for upon the same principle we must not only grant subsidies to many of the princes, as well as most of the electors of the empire, but we must continue those subsidies during the present emperor's life, nay, for ever, because the same danger

ger may be apprehended at every future election; which, I think, is alone sufficient for shewing the absurdity of this principle. But this absurdity will appear still more evident, if we consider the facility of raising armies of good troops, tho' not quite so regular, in the Austrian dominions, and the probability of the present emperor's living a great many years; for supposing that the subsidies granted for this purpose amounted but to 100,000*l.* a year, and that the present emperor should live but 20 years, I appeal to your lordships, whether the issuing of two millions to the house of Austria and the princes of the empire in that interest, upon the death of the present emperor, would not be much more effectual towards preventing any forcible opposition to the election of an emperor, than any additional number of troops that could be kept up in the empire, by our granting subsidies to the amount of 100,000*l.* a year for 20 years to come; and yet that yearly sum for such a number of years, would, with interest, amount to a great deal more than two millions.

But, my lords, unfortunately for this argument, there is no foundation for it in either of the subsidy treaties we have made; for we do not stipulate that either of those princes shall keep up a greater number of troops than they usually do; and particularly with regard to the king of Poland, if his majesty takes care to have always ready at our call, the number of troops stipulated by this treaty, which is not half the number he usually keeps on foot, he may, if he pleases, apply our subsidy, and the whole residue of his revenue, towards making an addition to his cabinet of curiosities, instead of an addition to his army, there not being one word in the treaty for obliging him to keep up a greater number than that which he has promised to have always ready at our call.

Then, my lords, with regard to the subsidies granted by France, and

the danger of leaving our friends in Germany liable to the temptation of accepting the subsidies offered by that crown, there is in this respect a very great difference between France and us, as the noble lord himself was pleased to mention. We have no selfish and secret views: We desire nothing of the princes of the empire, or of any prince of Europe, but to take care of their own independency, and of the true interest of their country: The whole of our aim is to preserve a balance of power in Europe: At least, I hope, that no man in England has any other aim. But whatever the French may pretend, it is certain, and I believe every prince in Europe suspects, that they have a selfish and secret view.

This makes a material difference with regard to the necessity of granting subsidies. France must grant subsidies and large ones too; and those subsidies many of the princes of Europe will, in time of peace, accept of; but without granting any subsidy on our part, we may render those subsidies ineffectual, with regard to what France secretly expects from them; for if we never entertain any selfish or partial view of our own, if we take no false alarm as to the balance of power's being in danger, nor desire any prince in Europe to join with us but when it is in immediate and apparent danger, we shall never have occasion to contend with France in granting subsidies, because those very princes, who had taken her subsidies in time of peace, would join with us in a war against her, as soon as her secret designs began to be laid open.

To apply this, my lords, to the affairs of Germany; it is true, I am of opinion, and I believe your lordships are all of opinion, that it is for the interest of Germany to have the imperial diadem continued in the house of Austria; but then this must be done by a fair and free election as often as necessity requires; for

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no man can think that it would be for the interest of Germany to have the imperial diadem continued in that house by force of arms, or even by bribery and corruption, if such a thing were possible. The very attempt would make most of the princes as well as electors resolve to join with France against the house of Austria; and I wish our late treaties with Bavaria and Saxony, and the arguments made use of in support of those treaties, may not have given the French ministers too good a handle, at many of the courts of Germany; for in my opinion, nothing but a suspicion that illegal means are to be made use of by the house of Austria and her friends, could enable France to set up a candidate against the archduke Joseph upon the demise of his father, tho' it may now be easy for France to prevent his being chosen king of the Romans during the life of his father, because it is certain, that such a choice, without an absolute necessity, is against the fundamental laws of the empire. I shall not indeed say, but that some of the other princes of the empire would be proud of the honour of being chosen emperor; but I do not believe there is more than one, who would not rather have the imperial diadem lodged in the house of Austria, than in any other house except his own; therefore I must look upon all the dangers we have been frightened with upon the death of the present emperor, to be altogether chimerical, and consequently such as ought not to induce us to be at the expence of any foreign subsidies, by way of counterbalance to those granted by France.

I think, my lords, I have now examined all the motives pretended for this new subsidy treaty with Saxony, and I hope I have shewn the imbecillity of every one of them. I shall therefore next examine that frightful consequence, which the noble lord extracted out of so many possible sup-

positions, and which, I am persuaded, he would not have been at the pains to have done, had he considered the words of my motion, which mention expressly this time of publick tranquillity: Now supposing this address agreed to, and supposing that the emperor should die soon after the close of this session, with all the other suppositions which the noble lord was pleased to suppose, is it not evident that the force of this address would then be at an end; for tho' war might not then be declared, yet surely it could not be called a time of publick tranquillity, and consequently the advice given by this address, could not be supposed to relate to that time; therefore his majesty, without any previous application to parliament, might engage to grant the subsidies demanded, and the next session would certainly enable him to make that engagement good.

And with respect to the last objection made by the noble lord to the address I have proposed, which was, that it would tend to raise sedition among the people, by making them imagine, that some very unnecessary expence had already been incurred, there is not a word in the address that can give the least foundation for such an opinion; and if there were, it could give the people no new opinion; for whatever our ministers may think, I am persuaded, there are 99 out of 100 of the people without doors, who think as I do, that this subsidy to Saxony can answer no British purpose whatsoever, and consequently is an expence that was absolutely unnecessary. But whatever may be the consequence with regard to the people, it will not surely be alledged, that we are not to give our sovereign a proper and a necessary advice, for fear of raising sedition among the people, or that we are to neglect doing our duty, because the people do not seem inclined to patronise

any opposition in parliament. My lords, if this want of inclination in the people proceeded from a general approbation of all the measures that have been lately pursued by the administration, I should rejoice in it; but I am afraid that the disappointment they met with from a late famous opposition, has made them too generally form an opinion, that they can expect no relief from parliament; and such an opinion, if long continued among the people, would be of the most dangerous consequence to our constitution, because it would bring parliaments into contempt: Nay, it might be of dangerous consequence to our present happy establishment; because the people might at last begin to think of seeking relief somewhere else. Therefore, that su-

plicity with regard to publick affairs, which at present prevails but too much among the people, should make every man, who has the honour of a seat in parliament, the more zealous in opposing and censuring every publick measure, which he thinks wrong; and consequently, if there were any

censure implied in the address which I have proposed, this popular indifference is rather an argument for

than against our agreeing to the address, and must be thought so by every lord, who has the same opinion that I have, of the subsidy, which by this new treaty has been granted to Saxony.

[*This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.*]

From the LONDON-EVENING POST,
April 5.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

quippe minuti
Semper et infirmi est animi, exiguique
voluptas

Ultio _____ Juv.

S I R,

IT is not in the power of human

nature to arrive at absolute per-

April, 1753.

fection in any thing; nor can indeed any mortals be truly called wise, but only so comparatively. All human actions must wear the mark of human weakness, and all human laws must therefore be liable to error, and bear the stamp of mortality. Tho' the laws of this land are perhaps the wisest in the whole world, yet, as there is no picture so perfect, but has some blemish; no statue so true, but has some defect; so even they are not entirely free from faults. The law, which I think is not adequate to the wisdom of our ancestors, nor at all adapted to a free commercial people, and therefore merits amendment, is that which gives individuals the power of confining one another prisoners for life. Every nation or people, who would be prosperous and happy, should hold it as a constant and unerring rule, that no individuals should have the power of pursuing their resentment against one another so far, as to prejudice both themselves and the publick. If indeed the confining such persons for debt during their lives, who are willing and desirous of delivering up their all to their creditors, was truly justice, even the unfortunate would not have found an advocate in me: But it is not justice; it is passion, it is resentment, it is revenge; and is as expressly contrary to the laws of God, as it is repugnant to the interests of individuals, and the general welfare of the kingdom. It is hurtful to individuals, because, instead of procuring them justice, does it not prevent it? How often does one obdurate creditor wrong the rest, by preventing them from receiving their share of the debtor's effects? If the confinement of the debtor could possibly pay his creditors, there would indeed be some reason in it; but it is the reverse; it obliges the debtor to spend what effects he has left, and which ought to be divided amongst his creditors, upon his own subsistence in prison.

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The laws concerning debtors do indeed seem to be greatly inconsistent and contradictory; for if those, who are indebted thousands of pounds, can be cleared by delivering up their whole effects to their creditors, by and according to the bankrupt act; is it reason, is it justice, that those, who owe but small sums, and are also willing and desirous of surrendering up their whole effects, should notwithstanding be pent up for life in loathsome prisons, and rot in wretchedness?—But the loss and detriment which the publick receives by the confinement of so many thousands of its members, and who might otherwise be usefully employed, is great beyond conception. How many men are now pining away in prison, who, if they had their liberty, could provide sufficiently for their wives and children, who are at present obliged to be kept and maintained by their several parishes? How many seamen, manufacturers and artificers, are there now fled from their native land, only for fear of a loathsome goal; and who, instead of being useful members of their mother country, are now employed by foreigners to rival us in commerce, and to raise navies that may endanger the nation? Men naturally love their native place; and it cannot be doubted but most, if not all, of these fugitives would gladly return home, if the dread of imprisonment was once removed. Is it not therefore highly necessary at this juncture to make the trial? There hardly ever was a time, when so many useful and excellent bills were under the consideration of the legislative power, as at present; among which, there is one in particular that may very probably lay the foundation of many great and national advantages; I mean, the bill for registering the number of persons in Great-Britain: But it is greatly to be hoped, that when the royal eye shall see the number of his people, his benevolent godlike heart may not be grieved and wounded, by finding that so many thousands of his faithful and loving subjects are lost to his and the publick's service by being pent up in prisons.

It is well known, that many of those miserable men, who now pine away in prison, are such as have once lived well in the world, and have not brought themselves into their misfortunes thro' any misconduct of their own, but by decay of trade, or such accidental losses, as no human prudence could foresee or avoid: Nay, there are some who have made themselves miserable, even by their virtues; men, who, by an excess of humanity and love for their fellow-creatures,

have become sureties for others, and are now suffering for their faults. Do not such men as these demand our pity? Nay, have they not indeed a right to our relief? Yet these unhappy men, who have so just a claim to our compassion, are not treated even so favourably as felons; for it is certainly much more preferable to be transported to the farthest part of the globe, than to endure hunger, sickness, and all the miseries of a goal, and to die by degrees in a stinking dungeon.—There can be no acts, which mortals can perform, more proper, or more perfect, than those in which both justice and mercy join; and surely, to release those from prison, and to recal such as have voluntarily banished themselves for fear of it, and to set them free, upon their delivering up the whole of their effects to their creditors, would be doing an act of justice to the one, and mercy to the other.

Since therefore justice and mercy join hand in hand in requiring the release of these unhappy men, let the humane and just arise and act; and let them be assured, that no action will redound more to their true honour, or to the real interest of the trade and commerce of this kingdom.

BRITANNICUS.

We only take Occasion from the Affair of MARY SQUIRES the Gypsy, and ELIZABETH CANNING, of which we gave a particular Account in our last, to insert the following; not with any Design to prejudice the Publick against SQUIRES: For whatever she may deserve to suffer as a Gypsy, she ought not to suffer for what she is not guilty of. But whether she is or not, must be left to the future intended Examination into that intricate Affair.

EGYPTIANS (Egyptiani) commonly called gypsies, are by our laws and statutes a counterfeit kind of rogues, who, disguising themselves in strange habits, smearing their faces and bodies, and framing to themselves a canting unknown language, wander up and down under pretence of telling fortunes, curing diseases, and such like; and abuse the ignorant common people, by stealing and pilfering every thing from them that is not too heavy for their carriage, and which they may go off with undiscovered: There are several statutes for suppressing those impostors, viz.

Stat. 22. H. 8. Cap. 10. Sect. 2. Outlandish people, calling themselves Egyptians, using no craft nor feat of merchandize, and going from place to place in companies, deceiving the people, bearing them in hand that they by palmestry can tell fortunes, and committing felonies and robberies,

robberies, shall not be suffered to come within this realm; and if they do, they shall forfeit to the king all their goods, and be commanded to avoid the realm within 15 days upon pain of imprisonment; and it shall be lawful to every sheriff, justice of peace and escheator, to seize to the use of the king all such goods as they shall have, and thereof to make account in the exchequer.

Sect. 4. If any justice of peace, sheriff or escheator, seize the goods of any such Egyptians, every such justice, &c. shall have to his own use the moiety of all such goods.

Stat. 1 and 2 Phil. & Mary, Cap. 4. Sect. 2. If any person shall attempt to bring into this realm any such persons calling themselves, or commonly called Egyptians, he shall forfeit 40l.

Sect. 3. If any of the said persons called Egyptians, which shall be conveyed into this realm, remain within the same one month, they shall be deemed felons, and suffer death, loss of lands and goods, as in cases of felony, and shall lose the benefit of the clergy.

Sect. 6. If any person shall sue for any passport for Egyptians to abide within this realm contrary to this act, every person so suing shall forfeit 40l. and every such licence shall be void.

Stat. 5 Eliz. Cap. 20. Sect. 3. Every person which shall be seen in any company of vagabonds, commonly called, or calling themselves Egyptians, or disguising themselves by their apparel, speech or behaviour, like such vagabonds, and so shall continue in the same, either at one time or at several times, by the space of one month, the same person shall be a felon, and shall suffer death, loss of lands and goods, as in cases of felony, and shall lose the benefit of the clergy.

As Mr. HANWAY, in his fourth Volume of an Historical Account of the BRITISH TRADE over the CASPIAN SEA, has given a fuller and more authentick Narrative of the famous Persian Usurper, KOULI KHAN, than has ever yet been published, the following Extracts from him, concerning that extraordinary and surprizing Adventurer, will not, we presume, be unacceptable to our Readers.

THE real name of this usurper was Nadir Koul, or Nadir Kouli; but he changed his name as he changed the

situations of his fortune. When Shah Tæhmas made him a Khan, he honoured him with the addition of his own name, and he was then Tæhmas Kouli Khan. Afterwards, when he became the sovereign of Persia, he reassumed his name Nadir with the addition of Shah, which signifies a king, and so he was called Nadir Shah; tho' the name by which he has been most known, and probably will continue to be known, is Tæhmas Kouli Khan.

Nadir Kouli was born in 1687, at a village, or more probably in a tent, a few days journey to the south-east of Meshed, not far from Kælat. He was descended from the Affahs, who are a tribe of Tartars, and subjects of Persia: They live for the most part by husbandry, and supply the Persians with horses and cattle. The name of Nadir's father was Imam Kouli, whose situation of life was such, that he earned his bread by making caps and sheep-skin coats, which is the apparel of the lowest of the common people in Persia. Nadir himself was bred up to no other employment than that of a shepherd, and being only thirteen years of age when Imam Kouli died, he was left in so poor a condition, that he was obliged to gather sticks in the woods, for the support of himself and his mother, and carry them to market on an ass and a camel*, which were his only patrimony.

It is recorded of him, that when he was returning in triumph from his conquest of India, he happened to pass near the place of his nativity, where he made a set speech to his chief captains, in which he related in what manner he had passed the early part of his life; and, in particular, mentioned the feeding his father's camel, concluding to this effect: "You now see, to what a height it has pleased the Almighty to exalt me; from hence learn not to despise men of low estate."

About the year 1704, when he was 17 or 18 years of age, the Ousbeg Tartars made an irruption into Khorasan, where they put many of the inhabitants to the sword, and carried others into slavery; among the last were Nadir Kouli and his mother: She died in captivity, but he made his escape in 1708, and returned to Khorasan. From this time we hear no more of him, till with some of his companions

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* In proof of this I was told an anecdote, pretty remarkable, and much to his honour. After he was exalted to the throne and sovereignty of Persia, a person named Saidar, who had been his companion and fellow-labourer in ranging the woods, was created a Khan, and granted the privilege of wearing the black heron's feathers on the left side. Nadir, upon conferring those honours upon him, spoke these words, "Do not grow proud, but remember the ass, and its picking of sticks."

panions he robbed a flock of sheep; the money which this produced, enabled him to retire into the mountains: However, we do not find he continued the profession of a robber for any length of time, but entered into the service of a Beg, by whom he was employed as a courier. He was once charged with dispatches of importance to the Persian court at Isfahan, and sent in company with another courier, as is frequently practised in Persia. Whether Nadir was ambitious of being the sole carrier of these dispatches; or whether his fellow-courier did not travel fast enough; or for some other secret reason, he killed him. After his arrival at Isfahan, he told his story so well, that he procured admittance to the ministers of Shah Sultan Hussein, to whom he assigned such plausible reasons for his conduct on the road, that he was not only acquitted, but received presents, and was sent back with answers to the letters he had brought. His master, however, received him with such a countenance, as gave reason to suspect that he meditated his destruction. Nadir perceiving this, resolved to kill his master; to which he was the more induced, from a violent passion he had conceived for his daughter, whom he had demanded in marriage, but was refused. After the murder was perpetrated, he took the lady away, and retired into the mountains. One effect of this enterprize was the birth of Riza Kouli Myrza, whose genius and disposition had so great a resemblance with his father's. This desperate action having acquired him a reputation for courage, some of the domesticks of his late master, the Beg, joined him, and they became robbers: In this station they continued for some time, as favourable opportunities occurred. Nadir at length offered his service to Babulu Khan governor of Khorasan, by whom he was accepted in the capacity of gentleman usher.

He behaved so well in this new service, that he won the heart of his master; and, under the specious pretence of desiring to please, he concealed his ambition. The satisfaction he expressed in his present situation, induced his companions to believe, that to be faithful in the cause he espoused, was the virtue he aspired at most; however, he affected a particular zeal for some, whilst he shewed a coldness for others, as they seemed more or less inclined to please him.

The distresses of Persia increasing, he had not been long in the service of Babulu Khan, before a command in the army was given him, in which he behaved with great intrepidity, in several

skirmishes with the Tartars of Khieva and Bokhara, who frequently made incursions on the frontiers of Khorasan. Ezadallah being already master of Herat, and the Kourds in the west making incursions into Irac Agemi; these Tartars, who are generally called Ousbegs, in 1719, came in a body of above 10,000 men, and began to lay waste the most fertile plains of Khorasan, plundering the inhabitants, and carrying many thousands into captivity. In this emergency Babulu Khan collected all his forces, which did not exceed 6000 men, and of these part were infantry. His officers shewed a reluctance to try their fortune with so unequal a force, against a people of such known bravery as the Tartars. Nadir Kouli, however, had different sentiments of the matter, and from his experience of the valour of the Khan's troops, he offered his service to march at their head against these ravagers; declaring at the same time, that he would engage his life upon the event. Nadir's military virtues were evidently superior to those of the officers about the Khan, though he was not then above 33 years of age. The Khan was so sensible of this, that he had already given him the command of 1000; and not having the least doubt of his fidelity, he accepted the offer, and conferred upon him the command of his troops, during the intended expedition, whilst himself remained in the city, to keep good order, and prevent the inhabitants from following the example of those of Herat, who had revolted three years before. Several of the officers refused to act under this new general, but their place was soon supplied by others, whom Nadir approved of.

The Ousbegs were already advanced to the banks of the river Tedjen, within a few days march of Meshed. Nadir having with great application provided what was necessary for the expedition, marched at the head of his troops in search of the enemy, who were pillaging at large; however, the news of the approach of a Persian army brought them together, and they prepared for battle; their numbers being almost double to those under Nadir's command. We have no particular account of this action, but in general terms, that the Tartars, according to their ordinary custom, charged with great fury. Nadir having selected a proper ground, and encouraged his men, stood the shock; and when the Tartars by their own impetuosity were in some disorder, the Persian troops made a general discharge of their fire-arms, then sailing on with their sabres and battle-axes,

put them to flight, destroying near 3000, and retaking all their plunder and captives, which were very considerable.

Nadir, elated with this first victory, returned in triumph to Mefched, where he was received with great expressions of joy. The fire of his ambition now began to blaze, nor could he suppress the consciousness of his services, but demanded to be confirmed in his office of general, under the command of Babulu Khan: This governor assured him that he would write to court in his favour, and that nothing should be wanting on his part, to reward his merit. Whether it was that Babulu Khan did not act ingenuously and agreeable to his promise; or that the weak administration of Shah Sultan Hussein evaded the promotion of Nadir, is uncertain; he was however much incensed at his disappointment. What added to his resentment, was to see a person much younger than himself, and a relation of Babulu Khan, without either experience or abilities, placed in his command. Under these circumstances, Nadir demanded of the Khan the reasons of so unjust a conduct; and with a ferocity peculiar to him, made no scruple to declare his opinion, that the Khan had not acted as a man of honour. This insolent behaviour obliged the governor to alter his conduct; so that from the highest commendations of Nadir's valour, he condemned him to be beaten, in the severest manner, on the soles of his feet. What contributed to this disgrace, was the envy of Nadir's abilities as a soldier, among several officers of distinction in the Persian troops. It is easy to imagine that a man of so imperious a spirit, could but ill brook such indignities; he therefore retired from Mefched to seek some new adventure.

Being thus turned loose into the world, he applied his thoughts immediately how to retrieve his fortunes, and do himself that justice, which he could not obtain of Babulu Khan. His uncle, a chief of one of the tribes of the Afihars, commanded at Kælat, a strong-hold, about ten days journey from Mefched: To him he applied, and complained of the hard treatment he had met with in the king's service. His uncle entertained him for some time, till by his intrigues he began to discover ambitious designs; and Nadir thus becoming an object of jealousy, was obliged to retire.

Nadir was now determined to seek a support by the arts of violence, in which he was a thorough proficient. It is probable he had already planned a design of getting possession of Kælat; however, he retired, for the third time, into the

mountains, where he returned to his old trade of robbery.

In 1722, Maghmud having invaded Persia, and compelled the unfortunate Hussein to yield up his capital, together with his diadem, the provinces were involved in great confusion and distress: This afforded a better opportunity to Nadir, to collect a body of men of desperate fortunes, many of whom had already served under him as soldiers. After robbing several caravans, he soon acquired riches enough to bring together the number of 7 or 800 men of approved resolution; and having fixed a rendezvous in the mountains, they made incursions into Khorasan, and the adjacent provinces, laying the country under such contributions as they pleased to impose.

The Afghans, though in possession of Isfahan, were not sufficiently numerous to make a rapid conquest of the whole empire; several provinces and cities in the heart of it, as well as the frontiers, refused to submit; and thereby cut them out work for some time. As to Tæhmas, the fourth son of Hussein, who made his escape from Isfahan, and was now considered as the lawful heir of the Persian monarchy, he was rather a fugitive himself, than in a capacity of supporting order and government among those provinces not yet subjected to the Afghans; and was now content with an obscure life in the province of Mezanderan. In the interim, the Turks seized upon the provinces in the west and south-west; and the Russians conquered the western coast of the Caspian, including great part of Ghilan. However, as soon as Tæhmas was informed that the king his father had abdicated his right to the sovereignty, he, in quality of successor, took the title of Shah.

Whilst he was negotiating secret treaties with the provinces that professed any fidelity to him, or sending embassies to implore the assistance of the neighbouring states, Nadir extended his lawless sovereignty in the eastern frontiers, living on spoil, and exacting what he thought necessary for the support of himself and his followers.

About five years passed under these circumstances; when, at length, Tæhmas collected a little army; but his father's fortune still pursued him. One of his principal generals, Sef O Din Beg, a chief of the Bayots, having given some offence, and being apprehensive of punishment, fled from Tæhmas's camp with the troops under his command, which were no less than 1500 men, and joined Nadir Kouli, who was then in the same province

province of Khorasan. The union of their forces composed a body of 2 or 3000 men, which the adjacent country was compelled to support: This formidable body was within 30 leagues of Kælat, so that Nadir's uncle began to be much alarmed, lest his nephew should attempt to dislodge him from his strong hold: In order, therefore, to support a good understanding, he wrote to him in very obliging terms, intimating that he had now a fair opportunity of making his fortune, by engaging in the service of his lawful sovereign Shah Tæhmas; who, he was sure, would pardon him, and all his followers. Nadir seemed to relish the proposal, and desired his uncle to procure the king's pardon, which he would gladly accept: Accordingly the uncle represented the case to the Shah, who, tho' he knew Nadir to be a most notorious offender, yet as he was in great need of so brave and experienced an officer, with so considerable a body of men, immediately signed his pardon and sent it to Kælat.

The uncle no sooner received this writing, than he dispatched it to his nephew; upon the receipt of which, Nadir Kouli set out for Kælat, in company with Sef O Din Beg, under an escort of 100 men of his best troops. He had now a convenient opportunity of exercising his genius in the art of treachery. His uncle received him with great kindness, and entertained him and his followers as persons to whom he had done a signal service, and from whom consequently he apprehended no harm; at the same time he shewed them all the honour and regard due to persons of rank and condition. Nadir, on the other hand, had not forgot the indignities offered him five years before; neither was he ignorant of the motives of his uncle in procuring the pardon, nor of the king's views in granting it: But whatever moral considerations ought to have influenced his conduct, his thirst of power silenced the dictates of conscience: So that he determined to embrace the opportunity of an hospitable reception, and the specious pretence of an obliged guest, to make a sacrifice of his benefactor. For this purpose he had left orders that 500 more of his best men should follow him the next day, and conceal themselves near the fortrefs of Kælat, and there be ready at a signal appointed.

Having thus concerted his measures, the second night after his arrival he ordered his 100 men within the castle to kill the centries, and shut up the rest of the garison, to the number of 200 men, in their barracks, whilst he went himself into his uncle's chamber and mur-

dered him. As soon as he made the signal, his 500 men were let in at the gates, and he became absolute master of the fortrefs without shedding much blood. Those of the garison, who did not chuse to share his fortune, he set at liberty. The next day he dispatched messengers with the news of his success, ordering the remainder of his men to join him; and now instead of changing his residence continually, as the apprehensions of an enemy, or other reasons of convenience might render necessary, he established his head-quarters in this fortrefs. Kælat includes a considerable spot of ground, the natural situation of which, with the assistance of some art, has rendered it almost inaccessible. He continued there for several months, levying contributions. The success of this enterprize was the more grateful to him, as this place was not far distant from that of his birth: His poor relations and friends in the neighbourhood were relieved by his bounty, and the humanity with which he treated most of the inhabitants of the adjacent country, induced numbers to enlist themselves in his troops; so that from this time he in some measure appeared as an independent sovereign.

Being thus become formidable, he carried his views beyond the plunder of defenceless peasants: He aspired at the delivery of his country from her foreign enemies, particularly the Afghans, who had lorded it over the Persians with the utmost barbarity for five years: But altho' he appeared as a sovereign, he did not pretend to wage war against the Afghans in any other name than that of Shah Tæhmas. As he was conscious that the Shah must have greatly resented his killing his uncle, under pretence of accepting the royal pardon, he resolved to do some signal action in behalf of the king, that might obliterate the remembrance of his conduct at Kælat.

With this view he prepared for an expedition against the Afghans, who were masters of the neighbouring city Nichabur, where they had a garison of above 3000 men. Nadir's forces exceeded this number, but being unaccustomed to sieges, and desirous of action in the field, he determined to make use of a stratagem to draw the enemy out of their garison: The Afghans, who considered Nadir rather as a free booter, than the general of a formidable body of forces, apprehended no great danger from his neighbourhood. Their troops, to the number of 600, were securely marauding, when Nadir detached about that number of his cavalry, who attacked them unexpectedly,

expectedly, and cut them to pieces: Upon this, the governor with his whole garison issued forth to fall upon the Persians, who immediately retreated towards Banrahad, a defile in the mountains, which separates the provinces of Khorasan and Astrabad; this was the rendezvous appointed. The Afghans pursued them for several leagues, till they came to this defile: Nadir, in the interim, marched with 1500 of his men, and under the favour of a wood, which covers these mountains, he concealed his men at the entrance of the pass. The Afghans, not suspecting any other enemy to be near, followed the 600 men with an impatience of resenting the loss they had just sustained at Nichabur. As soon as they had well entered the defile, which is very narrow, the 600 Persians faced about, whilst Nadir with his body of 1500 men, fell upon them in rear, with such impetuosity, that the astonished Afghans, incapable of acting with their cavalry, and suspecting themselves surrounded by a great army, became an easy prey, and few of them escaped the slaughter.

After dividing the spoil taken upon this occasion, Nadir returned to Nichabur, the gates of which were opened to him: He took possession of it in the name of Shah Tæhmas, charging his troops not to injure any of the inhabitants, declaring that his intentions were to deliver them from the tyranny and usurpation of the Afghans, and to support them in their fidelity to their true sovereign; as he knew that necessity only had induced them to submit to their late masters. The effects belonging to the Afghans he divided among his soldiers; and the humanity with which he treated the inhabitants, was so remarkable, that without forcing a single person to join him, he obtained a reinforcement of near 1000 men.

[To be continued in our next.]

Some critical Remarks on C. TACITUS, and a celebrated Passage in the Vth Book of his History. Addressed to the learned and Rev. Mr. WARBURTON.

THESE have been few ancient authors, whose works and character have so often, and so variously, received the applause and censure of their readers, as that great annalist Cornelius Tacitus; on whom I shall add a very few remarks in the spirit of candour, and, as I humbly think, more just to his genius, and nearer the truth, than either of those who too lavishly run him down to the common level, or exalt him to the stars.

The first and best English criticks on our author were Greneway and Saville, in

1598, whom having compared with the late Dutch edition, I think very correct; there are, no doubt, some exceptions to his chronology, and those parts of a philosophick and narrative kind are not so compleat as the progress of those sciences now requires. His style must be allowed as pure and classical as any historians, in which he and the admirable Livy excelled all; his sentiments to me appear noble and humane, and his characters of men (as far as can be guessed at this distance) lively and impartial.

But what charms me most of all, is his constant study to embellish the virtuous, and stigmatize the vicious characters of his age, and the times he wrote of. He gives the fullest accounts of all the Romans transactions in our island of any author, which is the basis of our British history in those early ages: What pity our own writers had not imitated such models, as they appeared in their speeches and conduct in those times to want neither bravery, nor parts!

Tacitus enjoyed very high honours at Rome, and has all the encomiums of antiquity strewed over his works; as the two Pliny's, Orosius, Vopiscus, Sidonius, Lipsius. He was cotemporary at the forum and rivalled there Quintilian, Florus, Maternus, Aper, Marcellus, Messala; and was caressed by all the genii of Rome, in all her glory.

But nothing has gathered such a cloud over our author as being so often commended by the late unhappy lord B——ke, to the theological parts of whose letters, the publick has already seen two very ingenious answers. The most learned bishop Clayton's in particular, after a thousand fine and masterly arguments and observations, concludes with quotations from the 5th and last book of Tacitus's history, which well deserve to be read more at large in the original; tho' all the ingenuity of man cannot apply this beautiful and uncommon passage more adroitly and sublimely than the good bishop has done. The noble Roman, in writing of the sacking of Jerusalem by Titus with a vast army of allies from all the nations around Judæa, gave a curious narrative, from the 1st to the 13th chapter of this last book of the remains of his story, of the original and polity of the Jews; in which he mentions their departure from Egypt under the conduct of Moses, with astonishing circumstances for a heathen writer: But the clear elucidations of this story are to be seen in the travels of Dr. Shaw and Pococke, with such inimitable signatures of truth, as leaves infidels (if any such can possibly be)

no shadow for doubting ; of which the pious bishop Clayton has availed himself with infinite judgment.

The course of the bishop's argument leading him no farther, I beg leave to pursue this amiable account of Judæa, which (had not this most precious part of all Tacitus been lost) would probably have contained as valuable a history of that memorable siege and catastrophe of the holy city, as the world ever saw.—Tacitus then proceeds to a geographick description of the country of Judæa, of its plants and productions, as the balsam and palm-trees ; its mountains, rivers and lakes, in which the Romans excelled all others in their delineations : This led him to a most remarkable account of the lake Asphaltites, and all the region, where Sodom and Gomorrha once flourished, (see chap. 6 and 7 Lat. edit.) which must strike every reader with a religious awe to compare this with the sacred story.

He then traces the various revolutions in Judæa, glancing upon Pompey's entering the holy temple, (which I think Crassus afterwards sacrilegiously plundered of all the immense riches in the Sanctum Sanctorum) after which Tacitus tells us the names of the several governors of it, down to the siege of Jerusalem by Titus, where his works abruptly leave us as to any farther lights in the Jewish story.

And here I shall end my observations on him, with lamenting the loss of so great a part of his and Livy's works, as one of the most inestimable treasures of all antiquity.

Wotton,

Feb. 10. 1753.

EUGENIO.

An ingenious Treatise having been lately published, intitled, The Spirit of Nations, translated from the French, we shall give our Readers what it says concerning the Transplantation of Men, and the Changes which have happened in Climates and Countries.

FOR several ages past, Italy has seen very essential changes in their physical economy. The climate has taken a new turn, as those sharp winters, of which the antients complained, have not been felt for some ages. The eruptions of Vulcano's, the appearance of mines of Arsenick, the drying of the fens of Ostia and Orranto ; all these particulars, together with the prodigious difference betwixt the antient and modern Romans, evidence an alteration in the climate, produced by physical causes of all kinds.

How many immense forests have been cleared in France and Germany ! And thus, as cultivation gave fertility to the

earth, so did it bring salubrity to the air : China, Persia, and the great monarchies of Europe, have been refreshed and fructified by forced waters and a multitude of canals : The rapid rivers have been brought to flow by the direction of industry ; trees have been transplanted to and from different countries, the several fruits of the earth meliorated, the quality of waters corrected, dangerous plants eradicated, fens drained, the nature and power of vegetables investigated ; the pleasant and healthful foods and liquors mutually imported in all trading places ; and all these have occasioned many changes : In fine, though here is a large field for enumeration, art has provided innumerable contrivances against the prejudicial effects of winter and summer ; so that in all Europe, Turkey is the only country where 'tis the policy of the government to impoverish the people. Those charming places, the theatre of antiquity, the nursery of poets, philosophers and heroes, lie now a wild waste ; the few inhabitants plant and sow only for the necessities of their families : So that the country at any distance from towns is over-run with weeds and briars.

But the circulation of things occasioned by commerce, is not of that moment as the transplantation which human nature itself has undergone. The transmigration of people, and the settling of colonies, have confounded, and in some respects, obliterated the delineations of character, as transmitted by the antients : England softened the ferocity of its conquerors, the Saxons ; for the true Englishman was never cruel, as many imagine in France ; this prejudice is politically kept up among the commonalty and populace, in order to foster the general animosity of the French against that formidable enemy. The Turks, who are the true descendants of the Scythians properly so called, within these two centuries, not only begun to divest themselves of their cruelty, but have also departed from their original valour : They themselves scruple not to acknowledge this great difference between them and their ancestors : And thus, for the second time, has Greece enervated its conquerors.

From the same causes sprung the corruptions of the Galatians, a colony of the Gauls, inhabiting Lesser Asia ; the consul Lucius Memmius seeing the soldiers terrified at the name of Gauls, brought them in heart again, by telling them that the Galatians, softened by the luxury of the country, were no longer the robust intrepid Gauls ; and this observation he owed rather to experience than to his philosophy, at least he seems to have had

but little knowledge ; for this is he, who after conquering Achaia, and causing ships to be laden with the finest pieces in painting and statuary, which the plunder of Greece afforded, told those to whose care he committed them, that if they came to any damage, they should make him others at their own cost.

The Chinese, among whom travelling is forbid, and no foreigners likewise allowed to settle, have adhered to the same customs, laws and usages during the long successions of thirty imperial families. The very English alter by travelling. The Dutch colonists at Batavia seem to have quite forgot their parsimonious diet in the other hemisphere, adopting all the luxurious manners of the Asiatics. After two or three generations at furthest, the blood loses its primitive qualities, and those of the soil manifest themselves in men, animals, and plants.

As my last reflection on this head, I shall add, that the excess of corruption is grafted on commerce, where there is a mixture of nations. Nothing comes up to the accounts of Lima, Mexico, and the Spanish settlements. The deliciousness of the country, the opulency, the conflux of traders of different nations, have given rise, in these places, to such a medley of religion and licentiousness, that the only parallel history affords, is the celebration of the foreign mysteries at Rome under its brutal emperors.

To return to Europe ; there is now an universal intercourse betwixt its several nations ; they are linked together not only by commerce, but connections of affairs, intrigues, politicks, and sciences quite unknown to antiquity. The travels of persons distinguished by their rank or merit, introduce alterations in the manners of every nation ; and no change can be justly termed indifferent, not even that of fashion ; as in wars and voyages men move into foreign countries, so the climates in some degree go along with them ; the ground, the basis of the character, is the only thing which knows no mutation.

Antiquity, easy in the fortunate seats where nature had placed it, and self-sufficient in its simplicity, did not stand in need of so much contrivance and industry as the moderns, born in more craving climates ; accordingly, the variations in the character of the antients are not so strongly marked as those of the moderns. Egypt, the metropolis of the sciences, majestically staid at home, and, like all the eastern sages, sparingly communicated its scientific treasures to the strangers who resorted thither : The priests in par-

ticular were surprisngly reserved. Travelling was little practised among the Hebrews, and other eastern nations : This rambling humour was first set on foot by the Greeks, though sometimes on a commendable motive ; and the curious also flocked from all parts among them, as now amongst us.

Accordingly, the Romans and other nations copied their manners, and even their fables ; so that when they grew corrupted, the depravation became general. The French, without stirring from home, have given a turn in considerable points to the manners of Europe : God grant they may never be the instruments of corrupting them !

Travelling does not obtain much among the French ; the enjoyments of life and the pleasures of society are not to be had elsewhere in equal delicacy ; and these draw a vast resort of foreigners ; for here is nothing of the stiffness and gravity of the antient Egyptians ; the sciences and diversions are both easy of access, and every body rejoices to invite the stranger either to the improvement of his faculties, or the gratification of his senses.

Some very instructive as well as amusing Letters having been lately published, said to be wrote from several Parts of Europe and the East, in the Year 1750, &c. we shall, as Opportunity serves, entertain our Readers with some of the most remarkable of them. The Author in his 10th Letter writes as follows :

A Very good friend of yours as well as mine, my dear * * *, has often declared himself dissatisfied, that he has yet contributed nothing to your entertainment : He had resolved not to deviate from his immediate road to do this, but at length an opportunity offered, and he has seized upon it. You know writing is troublesome to him ; I do not know whether you are sensible, but I assure you I have long since been made so, that it is more troublesome to his readers : One is vexed with the man who writes illegibly what one has a mind to read. Accept me as his amanuensis. I think his subject but a dry one, but he is positive it will please you. I have been charmed with his manner of prosecuting it ; but I have a double advantage : I am eager in the study to which it belongs, and I have seen what only can be described to you. This preface is too long : But to the matter.

You have heard of the plaister of Paris, of which it has lately been so much a fashion to make busts and figures : It is made from a Stone dug at Montmartre in

April, 1753.

this neighbourhood, and has its name from the capital, where is the principal mart for it. M—s has been these two days in the pits; while I have been studying the unknown sculptor of two thousand years ago, he has been in as much conversation as his moderate share of French will let him, with the diggers of those stones. This morning he threw some fragments of his collection into my way at breakfast. I was going to sweeten my tea with them: You never saw any thing so perfectly like loaf-sugar as the stone of which the plaister is made; there are some pieces of it coarser, these resemble the less refined loaves; but the finest are more white and clean than the most highly refined of the Dutch manufacture.

He led me to his room, on a table in which there was an arrangement of a multitude of the pieces or lumps of it, in their natural form as taken from the pit. The finest of them are white as snow; and though two or three inches in thickness, they are little inferior to crystal in transparence: They are all broad and flat. It does not, I find, lie in whole continued rocks, as the stone does in our English quarries; it is naturally in these flat loose pieces; they are of different sizes, and lie among a kind of loose marle, a good deal like that blue and red marle which they use at your seat in Leicestershire for manure.

At one end of the table lay a number of vast cakes of a transparent substance, resembling ice. I have seen the lumps of Muscovy isinglass, with flakes of which my sisters used to cover pictures. On taking a piece more than a foot long, and more than an inch in thickness, from among these, I no sooner saw it composed of flakes in the like manner, and ready to split at the least touch, than I declared it the same. The sagacity of M—s surprised me: Among the apparatus to his microscope, which always is a part of his baggage, he had a little lump of isinglass ready to mend the sliders: He slipped off a flake of one and of the other; he bade me mind, that the isinglass would bend any way, and recover itself to its flatness by its own elasticity: A flake of the other could not be bent without breaking: He told me this alone was proof that they were perfectly different substances; but he convinced me of it, by putting the two flakes into the fire; that of the Montmartre stone calcined to a white powder in an instant; and all the force of the continued heat did not at all affect the other. He surprised me more by telling me, that though this and the isinglass, which seem-

ed so much alike, were perfectly different; yet this and the plaister stone, which seemed as different as ice and sugar, were in effect the same. The flat and perfectly transparent stone, he told me, was found indiscriminately with the common plaister, and is no other than that very substance, only under a more perfect form. It answers the same kind of purposes, only keeping up its prerogative of excellence, as the other: And when calcined makes that beautiful white mass, which we see in those figures sold at our shops. This more pure and elegant mass, under the same management, hardens into a kind of marble. There needs only a slight burning of these stones to make them fit for grinding to powder; and after that the dust is wetted with common water, and made so thin that it will run; in this condition it is cast into moulds, and it presently hardens on the one part into a foster, and on the other into a firmer matter. The variety of busts and figures which you see, are made by this management of the common plaister of Paris; and the slabs in imitation of marble, of the fine flat stone. You have seen tables imitating marble, and very nearly as hard as some of the foster kinds of it, on which there has been pictured a card, a book, or a piece of fruit; they are all made of this fine transparent stone, which is dug in the Montmartre pits. The greater part of what is wrought into figures in England, is, I believe, the produce of our own country. I remember to have seen pits of it in Yorkshire, and some of the midland counties: But it is coarse and poor in comparison of the Montmartre kind; and the statues formed of it are of inferior value. The flat stone is the produce of the French pits alone; and it was long before it was discovered that it was from this the artists of that nation made their artificial marbles. If it be not known yet in England, I shall be glad of having informed them of it.

I am to confess to you, that I was backward in taking my warm friend's word about two so very unlike substances being in reality the same. To one who judged only by the eye, the assertion could not but appear a very strange one; but it was soon explained to me. The plaister stone was white and gritty, the other colourless and formed of large plates, laid one upon another. The microscope soon discovered to me that this difference, strong and striking as it appeared, was no more than superficial. He called me in a moment to cast my eye upon what he had placed before that machine. To the

the question of what it was, I answered, one of those flat and pellucid stones. He removed the glass, and shewed me that he had crumbled to pieces a corner of one of the other stones, and that what I had seen under that enlarged view as a vast flake of the other kind, was in reality no more than a single granule or separated particle of the other. It was evident from this, that the two bodies, so different in appearance to the unassisted sight, were in reality the same; and that all the true distinction was, that nature had in the one formed the flat mass large, and deposited it single, whereas in the other many of the smaller had been thrown together. On directing the assisted eye towards the whole mass, this was yet more evident; and when in that view, every fragment was enlarged to the full size of the single flake; the whole appeared a rough rock, composed of a multitude of spangles thrown together.

Every particle thus swelled to the size of the whole flake, was of the same figure, oblong and irregularly angulated. The rhomboidal stones of a pellucid matter formed in our clay pits, and which M——s tells me, though he cannot tell me why, the naturalists call selenites, moon-stones, are of a substance nearly resembling these: You may remember the workmen picked out many of those from the clay thrown up in digging your well, and your sisters honoured them with a place in your grotto. These flakes are perfectly like those bodies in texture, colour, and transparency, only that they are not, as those, regularly angular, but abrupt and unequal at the ends. Such are the single and detached great pieces, such the small granules of the complicated mass. I was now convinced they were the same in all respects, and it remained to experiment upon their nature.

My sagacious friend seems informed, not only of the form of the things he studies, but of all that relates to their uses and management; he promised to shew me the manner of forming the plaster from these stones of both kinds, and to give me proof of what he had said as to the superior quality of that made from the pellucid or flaky kind. I have been used to be terrified from experimenting by the furnaces and apparatus declared to be necessary in all the books of chemistry. I find when people have a mind to use the art without pomp and parade, these things are in a great measure unnecessary.

A common fire served in the place of the furnaces, and all the other requisites for the calcining the stones, and a very moderate degree of heat does the whole

work. M——s put a lump of each kind into a clear part of the fire; and by that time they were red hot, took them out calcined: Both the one and the other were now of a snow white, and the change was most perceived in the flaky kind, because it had totally lost its beautiful transparency. These were separately powdered in a mortar, and as the powder made from the finer kind was not sufficiently burnt, he gave it a recalcination: The laboratory of a chemist would have furnished some hard-named vessel for this purpose; but in our hotel a common fire-shovel performed it perfectly well.

I cannot but mention to you a circumstance in this operation, which pleased me extremely; the difference between solids when in powder, and fluids, never had appeared to me in so inconsiderable a light as it did in this process. The fire-shovel was filled with the powder of the flaky stone, and set on the fire; when thoroughly heated, the powder did not receive the action of the fire, as you would have expected, without motion; it quickly began to stir, and toward the end of the time moved and lifted up and down, exactly in the manner of boiling water.

The powder of the other kind had been sufficiently burnt before, this now was also ready for service. M——s prepared his moulds, and wetted both separately; he cast them into the places severally prepared for them, and from the common kind was produced in a few minutes the bust I send you; from the other, the little slab which accompanies it. He charges me to apologize for the coarse and clumsy manner in which they are done; but I flatter myself you will find the bust much superior, in point of its matter, to the generality of those you meet with in town; and the slab very little inferior, either in colour or hardness, to alabaster.

I had curiosity, after I had been thus perfectly informed as to the nature and use of the two kinds, to enquire the opinion of my friend, how it had happened, that two stones, perfectly the same in their principles, and even in their structure, when carefully examined, for such he had proved them to be, came in the same place to be formed in so different a manner? My friend drew up his countenance, and told me, it would be hard to take the compass necessary to answer my question clearly; however, said he, what a few words will do towards it, shall not be wanting.

He observed, that the whole substance of the earth, and all things contained in it,

it, were originally formed of particles separated from water. So says the Mosack account of the creation; and so have said all the philosophers of old time, without the assistance of inspiration, from the mere principles of reason. There was a time, he also observed, when all the solid matter of the globe, at least that of its whole surface to a certain depth, far beyond all that we dig in mining, was again taken up and suspended in water: The hardest rocks are evidently composed of particles once thus swimming in a fluid, since sea shells are found immersed in them, and could not otherwise have been let into them. These two kinds of plaister stone, continued he, were in the same manner formed of particles separated from water: If we would know how, we may see it explained in the concretion of common salt. Water will dissolve it, and will retain it dissolved; but as soon as the sun and wind, or the more speedy operation of a fire, have evaporated some part of the water, the salt can be no longer sustained in what remains; but is separated, and forms a solid body, or a number of solid bodies, adhering to the sides of the vessel.

It is not only, continued M—s, the general formation of those stones that is thus explained by that of the shooting of a dissolved salt into a solid form. Truth, when brought into a system, generally answers many more purposes than were at first expected. If the water have evaporated slowly, the salt forms itself in its solid state more regularly; if it have been carried off quickly, the masses are more confused. Supposing it common sea salt that had been dissolved in the water, the regular figure of its crystal is a cube: If the water be evaporated gradually, the salt shoots into these regular crystals, and all the particles are large, transparent, and of a cubick form: If, on the contrary, the evaporation have been quicker, the operation becomes confused, and instead of large and separate crystals, there are formed irregular masses formed of smaller, less regular, and less pellucid crystals, thrown together without any order. It is not uncommon in our salt pans, where the process is continually performed, and all parts of it not equally attended to, to see different quantities of the salt in the different parts of the pan of quite various figures; that which has concreted during a fiercer heat is in confused masses, that which has concreted during a slower evaporation is in larger and separate crystals.

In the same manner, continued he, with great clearness and propriety, the

particles which composed this plaister stone of both kinds, were once suspended in a fluid, in water surrounding and covering the face of this globe. As the larger and single grains, and the masses formed of smaller are in the former case the same salt, so in this the matter forming the large pellucid flakes, and the complex and less clear masses, is the same. The fluid evaporated in different degrees and quantities, and when it passed off slowest gave opportunity for the clearer, larger, and finer flakes: When more rapidly, the same matter formed itself into smaller flakes, though of the same general form and shape; and these coalesced, through the hurry of the operation, into lumps of different bigness, according to that hurry, or to the somewhat slower evaporation.

You will acknowledge, as I did, that every thing was very fairly explained by this system, except for one unlucky circumstance, which is, that plaister of Paris is not soluble in water; that salt thrown into that fluid will instantly melt in it, but that if this stone lies for ever at the bottom of a river, it will not lose a grain of its weight. I made the objection, and M—s, after a preparation, such as had preceded the other, went through the difficulty in a better manner than any who have written on it, and upon very different principles. This philosophy, like every thing else about him, is new; but you will be pleased, if you are not perfectly satisfied with it. You shall have it in another letter; for the present, good night; I have carried myself beyond my time, almost beyond my paper.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

AN ingenious correspondent of yours, who dates his letter from Oxford, has done me the honour to mention my *State of the Case between Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Hutchinson*, putting at the same time a question to me upon one particular part of it. (See p. 121.)—I had shewn from Sir Isaac Newton, that it was his opinion, that the operations of nature were carried on by a fluid, rarer at some places than at others, and acting by impulse from the centre of the system outwards to the extremities: From whence, as impulse necessarily implies contact, I left it to be considered by the learned, whether motion by impulse and contact could be carried on without what we call an absolute plenum, or whether it must not immediately cease, if any of the impelling

pulling particles were separated from each other by a gap of void space? The question put by the learned gentleman upon this is—"How is it possible to conceive this fluid medium to be denser or rarer in one place than in another, if we do not suppose a vast number of interstitial vacuities to be in that place where it is rarer?" To which I beg leave to reply as follows.

I defined *rarer* to be, *consisting of particles of a smaller size*, p. 60; and I apprehend there may as well be a plenum of small particles as of large ones, only in one case there are more in number than in the other. *E. g.* a receiver is full of air, or large particles; exhaust them, and it is full of light or small particles, that come in thro' the pores of the glass, as the others go out by the pump. For thus in the experiment referred to, p. 45, Sir Isaac found, that a thermometer in vacuo was as soon affected by the heat in the room as one in the open air, which demonstrated that fluid was very contiguous and continuous from the fire to the thermometer in vacuo as to that in the open air, i. e. that there was as absolute a plenum in the one case as in the other; and it is impossible to suppose them affected in either without such a plenum. The only difference is, that the plenum in the air was composed of large and small particles promiscuously, the plenum in the exhausted receiver, of small ones only. And so Sir Isaac most admirably expresses it—"Is not this exterior heat conveyed thro' the vacuum by the vibration of a medium far more *SUBTLE* than air?" i. e. whose parts are *smaller and finer, not at a greater distance from each other*, which is the sense this gentleman seems to take the word *rare* in.

The gentleman is pleased to allow, that as to the electrical experiment I have mentioned, p. 62, "we have from thence some reason to suppose, that there is such an electrical stream continually issuing from the sun, and that this may possibly be the cause of the motions of the planets;" he adds—"but no one, I believe, will suppose, that this electrical stream is the *more dense or powerful* the farther it reaches from the center of the electrified body; since we know by experiment, that it reaches but to a certain distance, and grows the less powerful the farther it is distant from the center of the electrified body." The learned gentleman in this passage, if I mistake him not, seems to make *dense* and *powerful* synonymous terms, or to assert that the *power* of the fluid arises from its *density*, which I humbly apprehend it does not. The electrical stream (as he very rightly observes) is the *less*

powerful the farther it is distant from the electrified body, and the reason why it is so is, because it is *more dense*. At and near the centre, where it is most rare and subtle, it is most powerful and active, the parts of it being in the most violent motion; but as it gets farther off, the motion languishes and decays, the force and power abates, and the fluid becomes more dense, gradually returning to the state it was in before the electrical machine had rarified and subtilized it.

The remaining paragraph contains, I think, nothing more than the first objection stated in other words; so I shall take my leave of the ingenious gentleman, returning him my sincere thanks, which I always esteem due to any one who shall give me an opportunity of confirming and explaining any thing I have said that may be right, or retracting any thing that is otherwise. By inserting this in your next Magazine you will oblige

S I R,

C Magdalen-college, Your humble servant,
Oxford, Apr. 13, 1753. G. HORNE.

A particular Account of the Massacre that befel Capt. COBB, and his People, in the Ship Marlborough of Bristol, after they had passed the Bar of Bonny, on the Coast of Africa, by the Rising of the Slaves. In a Letter from John Harris (who conducted the Bonny Slaves on Shore, and thereby saved his own Life) to his Father in Bristol. (See p. 91.)

THE 11th of October last we got over the bar of Bonny, and the 14th, being a fine day, our captain thought proper to wash the slaves, so ordered tubs and swabs to be got ready; all the people being busy, except the centries, the Gold-coast slaves rose upon the quarter deck, and alarmed the whole ship, knocked the centries down at the barricado, and tossed them over-board; then taking a blunderbuss up, they knocked the captain down with the butt-end, who got up again, and made the best of his way up into the fore-top: We stood the awning as well as we could, having nothing to defend ourselves but an empty musket, and a few platform boards; we had not been there long before they killed our boatwain's mate and another man; then seeing it was in vain to stand any longer, we made to the rigging, some to the mizen-top-mast head, and others to the main-top, where we stood and saw their barbarity, who fired up at us all the time; our doctor and another man got into the punt, and were barbarously murdered; they shot the doctor in his side, then taking a gun, struck

struck him over the head with it several times ; but perceiving he was not quite dead, they got the cook's maul, and beat his brains out, and tossed him and the other overboard ; our chief mate was stabbed in the body, and the second mate's throat cut from ear to ear, and another man killed in the steerage. After they had murdered almost all the officers, and most of the men, they pursued us again, firing at us as fast as they could load their pieces ; our third mate, being at the mizen-top-mast head, was shot thro' the thigh, who then went down, and relied on their mercy, when four of them cut him limb from limb. We seeing such cruelty used, knew no means to secure ourselves ; we went down the main-top-mast stay into the fore-top, where we saw the captain and three more, in a miserable condition ; then we went up into the cross-trees, where they fired at us as bad as before ; I was shot in my right arm and in my belly, but I passed it off as light as I could ; for if I had then behaved otherwise, they would have thrown me over-board, as they did the rest of the wounded.

After begging for our lives, about two hours, they seeing our number was but small, bid us come down, and they would not kill us : We ventured down on the fore-top, when the Gold-coast slaves called me by my name, Harris, Harris, to come down ! I went down and they shoved me along the deck from one to the other, that I thought I should have been killed amongst them : Then they brought me ast, and put me and George Mecargo in irons ; (we were about 12 in number, which they thought too many to be saved, so threw four overboard alive) but we were soon released to work the ship ; we put the ship about, and stood for the land, which we discovered in two days and two nights ; we stood off and on to get the best bower anchor : Then the Gold-coast slaves made us hoist out the long-boat and yawl, thinking they could go to the windward coast sooner than the ship ; they loaded the long-boat as deep with goods and small slaves as she could swim ; but the Bonny slaves, not being willing to stay on board, leaped into the boats by force and sunk them both. The Gold-coast slaves would not let them come on board again, which drowned upwards of 100 of them. This created so much discontent between the Gold-coast and the Bonny slaves, that they fell to fighting with great fury all that night ; in the morning they agreed to leave off fighting while they dressed and eat some victuals ; which done, they fell to it as

they did the day before. We then cut the cable, and came to an anchor in sight of the ships lying off Bonny, but the Gold-coast slaves not liking to see the ships, threatened our lives ; we satisfied them as well as we could. We had not lain here long before they ordered the boatswain to lower the punt down, thinking to send the Bonny slaves on shore, a boat-load at a time ; but for fear of delay, they thought proper to send a white man in her ; I was ordered in and out of the boat two different times, when they sent two Blacks in ; but the cook told them, it was better to send me in the boat, because I knew best what to do in her : We loaded the boat and rowed for our lives to the shore, it by this time growing dark. I lay at a trader's house, and the next day I went on board the Earl of Radnor, Capt. Wright, belonging to Bristol.

Our ship lay here two or three days after I left her : The Hawk belonging to Bristol, who is come in here, passed by her, and saw she looked like a ship that had been plundered by slaves, fell under stern, and hailed her ; they told them the captain, mate and six more were gone on shore, and the rest were all sick ; they sent their yaul-up to us to know the truth of it, and soon found the contrary ; they made no stay, but went on board again directly, and engaged her in the night, but all to no purpose. In the morning the Gold-coast slaves cut the cable, and I believe she is either lost or drove to sea, with about 8 white people on board : I hear since that the boatswain leaped overboard, and swam to the Hawk ; but I have not seen him.

The captain was alive two days in the fore-top in great misery : On the second night we made an excuse to set some sails forward, when we got him down the fore-stay into the fore-stay-sail netting, and put the sail over him. In the morning, they seeing the skirt of his coat, went to him, cut his belly open, and tossed him overboard.

The Number of Ships which are employed in the Greenland Fishery, being greatly increased this Year, and many considerable Places in these Kingdoms largely concerned in it, some Account of that and the Whales may not be unacceptable to our Readers.

THE true whale has no teeth, instead of which, on each side of the upper jaw grows the whalebone, in four or five hundred different blades, at equal distances, some exceeding 12 feet in length, and a foot broad at bottom, growing narrow upwards like the sticks of a fan in-



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inverted, the largest of them weighing about 20 pounds. He contracts and dilates the distances of those blades at the opening and shutting his mouth, making them serve as strainers to separate the water from the shrimps, prawns, &c. as his food consists of. For the same purpose on the inside of the bone, next the tongue, grows a quantity of hair, to make still a finer percolation; which is the more necessary, because, notwithstanding the bulk of a whale's body, the throat of the largest is not above a foot wide. His bones are hard, like those of four-footed beasts; but, instead of having one large cavity in the middle, are porous, and full of marrow. His eyes measure about six inches over, with eye-lids and hair like a man's. His belly and back are quite red; his flesh coarse and hard like a bull, mixed with many sinews, and is very dry and lean, because the fat lies between the flesh and the skin; the fat is mixed with sinews, which holds the oil as a sponge does water; the other strong sinews are about the tail, with which he turns himself, as a ship guided by a rudder.

He swims as swift as a bird flies, and makes a track in the sea like a ship under sail. Besides the uppermost thin skin, there is another almost an inch thick; but neither of them very strong, which is the reason why the whale does not exert himself so much as might be expected from a fish of its size. The middle sort of them are from 50 to 60 feet long, and yield from 70 to 100 barrels of blubber, tho' sometimes they are much larger. This blubber lies immediately under the skin; they cut it into thin slices, which are put into coppers; and the oil soon melting out, the skin is thrown away. The tail serves for a chopping-block, upon which they cut the blubber before it is boiled.

As soon as the fishermen hear a whale blow, they get out their boats, and row till they come pretty near; then the harpooner strikes him, which requires great dexterity. There is no striking thro' the bone of the head, but near the spout there is a soft piece of flesh, into which the iron strikes with ease. When he is struck, they give him rope enough, otherwise, when he goes down, he would sink the boat; and this he draws so quick, that if it were not well watered it would set the boat on fire.

They are careful in steering the boat, that the rope may run out exactly before; for the whale otherwise would overset the boat. The fat whales do not sink as soon as dead, but the lean ones do, and come up some days after. When they see him

spout out blood, they know that he draws towards his end, and prepare for cutting him up. In order to this they haul him close to the ship's side, and slice his sides, raising the blubber by a hook and pulley, which they lift up as they cut off, and then throw it into coppers to melt the oil.

The liquor is then laded out into a boat half full of water, to cool, and thence put up into hogheads. In the mean time, the head is cut off, and hoisted up by a pulley, till the whalebone is cut off, and tied up by fifties, and then the rest of the head is boiled for oil. The tongue, which is shaped like a woolpack, and in a large whale weighs about eight tons, will yield from six to eleven hogheads, tho' there have been instances of yielding more; but this is looked upon as extraordinary.

Having, on Occasion of the late common Discourse about Gypsies, given the HEAD of the famous, or rather infamous BAMPFYLDE MOORE CAREW, who has here inserted an Account of that Impostor; which may serve to guard Persons against the Arts and Stratagems of such Wretches, who are the Pest of Society, and injurious to all honest Men.

BAMPFYLDE Moore Carew was the son of the Rev. Mr. Theodore Carew, rector of Bickley, near Tiverton, in Devonshire, and at the age of 12 was sent to Tiverton-school, where in the first four years he gained a considerable knowledge in the Latin and Greek languages; but soon a new exercise engrossed his attention, and this was that of hunting; for as the Tiverton scholars had at that time the command of a pack of hounds, this youth had frequent opportunities of gratifying his inclination to that diversion.

The Tiverton scholars being informed, that a fine deer had been seen in the field with a collar about its neck, which was supposed to be the favourite of some gentleman who lived at no great distance, they went in a body to hunt it, with Carew and some other young gentlemen at their head. The chase was very hot and lasted several hours, and as it was just before harvest, these young sportsmen did a great deal of damage to the corn. Upon this, complaint being made to the master of the school, a strict enquiry was made concerning the ringleaders, who were severely threatened; Carew and his companions absented themselves from school, and the next day happening to go to an alehouse about half a mile from Tiverton, fell in company with a society of gypsies, consisting of 17 or 18 persons of both sexes, who were met with a full pur-

purpose of merriment, and had a plentiful feast. Carew conceived a strong inclination to become one of the company, and the next day was initiated into the mysteries of that idle society. His parents now sent messengers to search for him; and anxious for his safety took every method of discovering their son, till at the expiration of a year and a half, having heard frequent accounts of the trouble they were in upon his account, his heart melted, and he went to his father's house. As he was greatly disguised both in habit and countenance, he was not known by his parents; but when he discovered himself, their joy gushed from their eyes, and they welcomed his return with the most tender endearments.

His parents now took all possible methods to render home agreeable to him, and to wean him from such an abandoned course of life: And for some time, he seemed inclined to conform himself to their desires: But at last the evil habits he secretly longed to indulge, and the ideas of the unlicensed freedom he had enjoyed in the company of these vagabonds, made him break thro' every sense of filial piety, affection, and gratitude, and without taking leave of any of his relations, direct his steps to the place where he first entered into this wretched community, and finding some of the gypsies there, changed both his manners and his dress, and forgot his family, his friends, and education.

The first disguise he put on, was that of a poor shipwrecked sailor; when having counterfeited the passes and certificates that were necessary for him to travel unmolested, he found himself perfectly able to impose on the humanity of mankind. He next assumed the form of a plain honest country farmer, and pretended, that having lived in the isle of Sheepy in Kent, his grounds had been overflowed, and all his cattle drowned: His habit was now neat, but rustick; his air and behaviour simple and inoffensive, his speech in the Kentish dialect, his countenance dejected, and he pretended that a wife and seven tender helpless children, were partakers in his misfortunes. He next learnt the art of catching rats, from a person of that profession, and dressing himself like his master, followed a much more honourable employment than he had done before. An employment, which, tho' mean, is at least honest, and in which he was capable of being useful to society. He next threw aside his cloaths, and covering himself with a blanket, and assuming the character of Mad Tom, raised considerable contribu-

tions, only by committing the most wild and frantick actions.

As Carew's variable temper made him assume a variety of forms, the same disposition gave him a desire to see other countries; he therefore finding a ship at Dartmouth ready to set sail for Newfoundland, went aboard this vessel, and arriving at the end of his voyage, observed the method of catching and barrelling fish, and after having satisfied his curiosity, and made all the observations that he thought might be useful to him, he returned back in the same ship to Dartmouth, when begging in the character of a seaman shipwrecked in a voyage back from Newfoundland, he applied to such merchants and masters of vessels as were well acquainted with that island, and being able to give a particular account of its settlements, harbours, fishery, and inhabitants, gained a considerable booty.

Soon after this, being at Newcastle upon Tyne, where he made a very genteel appearance, he fell desperately in love with the daughter of an eminent apothecary and surgeon, a young lady whose beauty was equal to that of any of her sex. He here made use of all his art, and as his person was very agreeable, did not find her greatly averse to his proposals of marriage; he now pretended to be the mate of a collier's vessel that lay in the harbour, and the captain had the villainy to favour the deceit. The young lady was satisfied with this, and soon consented to leave her parents, and to sail with him to Dartmouth, where being arrived, he was no longer able to conceal his belonging to a vagabond society of artful beggars, and therefore after some previous introduction, told her the dreadful secret. Shocked and confounded as she must be at this discovery, her love to the impostor soon got the better of her pride and just resentment: When setting out for Bath, their marriage was solemnized with a splendor little suitable to their circumstances. From hence they went to Bristol, where they lived for some time in a very elegant manner, and then taking a journey into Hampshire, went to pay a visit to an uncle of Carew's, that lived at Gosport, who treated them with the greatest hospitality, made use of every argument to reclaim his nephew, and even enforced his admonitions, with promises of providing for him while he lived, and making him his heir when he died; yet nothing could prevail upon him to relinquish his mean and dishonest employment.

On his leaving his uncle's, he bethought himself of a new stratagem, and equip-

ping himself in a clergyman's habit, put on a band, a large white wig, and a broad-brimmed hat. His whole deportment was still agreeable to his dress, his pace was solemn and slow, his countenance grave and thoughtful, his eyes turned on the ground; from whence, as if employed in secret ejaculations, he would raise them to heaven: Every look and action spoke his want; but at the same time, the hypocrite seemed overwhelmed with that shame which modest merit feels, when obliged to solicit the cold hand of charity. This artful behaviour excited the curiosity of many people of fortune to enquire into his circumstances, but it was with much seeming reluctance that he acquainted them, that he had for many years exercised the sacred office of a clergyman, at Abberystuth, a parish in Wales, but that the government changing, he had preferred quitting his benefice, (tho' he had a wife and several small children) to taking an oath contrary to his principles. This relation he accompanied with frequent sighs, and warm expressions of his trust in Providence. And as he perfectly knew those persons it was proper to apply to, this stratagem succeeded even beyond his expectations. But hearing that a vessel, on board of which there were many quakers, bound for Philadelphia, was cast away on the coast of Ireland, he laid aside his gown and band, clothed himself in a plain suit, and, with a demure countenance, applied to the quakers, as one of those unhappy creatures, with great success, and hearing that there was to be a meeting of them from all parts, at a place called Thorncombe in Devonshire, he made the best of his way thither, and joining the assembly, with a seeming modest assurance, made his case known, and satisfying them by his behaviour, that he was one of the sect, they made a considerable contribution for his relief.

With such wonderful facility did he assume every character, that he often deceived those who knew him best, and were most positive of his not being able to impose upon them. Coming one day to Mr. Portman's at Brinson, near Blandford, in the character of a rat-catcher, with a hair cap on his head, a buff girdle about his waist, and a tame rat in a little box by his side; he boldly marched up to the house in this disguise, tho' his person was known to all the family; and meeting in the court with the Rev. Mr. Bryant, and several other gentlemen, whom he well knew, asked if their honours had any rats to kill. Mr. Portman replied by asking him if he knew his business, and he answering in the affirmative, he was sent in to get his dinner, with a promise, that after they had dined they would make a trial of his abilities. Dinner being over, he was called into a great parlour among a large company of gentlemen and ladies. Well, Mr. Ratcatcher, said Mr. Portman, can you lay any scheme to kill the rats without hurting my dogs. Yes, yes, replied Carew, I shall lay it where even the cats cannot climb to reach it.—And what countryman are you?—A Devonshire man, an't please your honour.—What's your name? Carew perceiving, by some smiles and whispers, that he was known, replied, by telling the letters of which his name was composed. This occasioned a good deal of mirth, and Mr. Pleydell, of St. Andrew's, Milbourn, who was one of the company, expressed some pleasure at seeing the famous Bampfylde Moore Carew, whom he said he had never seen before. Yes, but you have, said he, and given me a suit of cloaths. Mr. Pleydell was surprised, and desired to know when it was; Carew asked him if he did not remember his being met by a poor wretch, with a stocking round his head instead of a cap, an old woman's ragged mantle on his shoulders, no shirt to his back, nor stockings to his legs, and scarcely any shoes to his feet, who told him that he was a poor unfortunate man, cast away near the Canaries, and taken up, with 8 others, by a Frenchman, the rest of the crew, 16 in number, being drowned; and that after having asked him some questions, he gave him a guinea and a suit of cloaths. This Mr. Pleydell acknowledged, and Carew replied, that was no other than the expert rat-catcher now before you. At this all the company laughed very heartily; and Mr. Pleydell, and several others, offering to lay a guinea that they should know him again, let him come in what form he pleased, and others asserting the contrary, Carew was desired to try his ingenuity; and some of the company following him out, let him know, that on such a day, the same company, with several others, were to be at Mr. Pleydell's.

When the day arrived, he got himself close shaved, and dressing himself like an old woman, put a high-crowned hat on his head, borrowed a little hump-backed child of a tinker, and two others of a beggar, and with the two last at his back, and the former by the hand, marched to Mr. Pleydell's; when coming up to the door, he put his hand behind him, and pinching one of the children, set it a roaring, and gave the alarm to the dogs, who

A a

same

came out with open throats, so that between the crying of the child, and the barking of the dogs, the family was sufficiently disturbed. This brought out the maid, who desired the supposed old woman to go about her business, telling her, she disturbed the ladies, God bless their ladyships, replied Carew, I am the unfortunate grandmother of these poor helpless infants, whose dear mother, and all they had, was burnt at the dreadful fire at Kirton, and hope the good ladies will, for God's sake, bestow something on the poor famished infants. This pitiful tale was accompanied with tears, and the maid going in, soon returned with half a crown and a mess of broth, on which, going into the court to eat it, it was not long before the gentlemen appeared, and all relieving him, he pretended to go away, when setting up a tantivee, tantivee, and an halloo to the dogs, they turned about, and some of them then recollecting, from his altered voice, that it could be no other but Carew, he was called in, when all examining his features, they were highly delighted, and rewarded him for the entertainment he had given them.

Carew so easily entered into every character, and moulded himself into so many different forms, that he gained the highest applauses from that apparently wretched community to which he belonged, and soon became the favourite of their king, who was very old. This flattered his low ambition, and prompted him to be continually planning new stratagems, among which he executed a very bold one on his grace the duke of Bolton: Dressing himself in a sailor's ragged habit, and going to his grace's seat near Basingstoke in Hampshire, he knocked at the gate, and with an assured countenance, desired admittance to the duke, or at least that the porter would give his grace a paper which he held in his hand: But he applied in vain, but not being discouraged, he waited till he at last saw a servant come out, and telling him that he was a very unfortunate man, desired he would be so kind as to introduce him where he might speak with his grace; as this servant had no interest in locking up his master, he very readily promised to comply with his request, as soon as the porter was off his stand; which he accordingly did, introducing him into a hall where the duke was to pass thro'. He had not been long there, before the duke came in; upon which he clapped his knee to the ground, and offered him a petition, setting forth, that the unfortunate petitioner, Bampfylde Moore Carew, was su-

percargo of a vessel that was cast away coming from Sweden, in which were his whole effects, none of which he had been able to save. The duke seeing the name of Bampfylde Moore Carew, and knowing those names to belong to families of the greatest worth and note in the west of England, asked him several questions about his family and relations, when being surprised that he should apply for relief to any but his own family, which was so well able to assist him, Carew replied, that he had disoblinded them by some follies of youth, and had not seen them for some years. The duke treated him with the utmost humanity, and calling a servant, had him conducted into an inner room, where being shaved by his grace's order, a servant was sent to him with a suit of cloaths, a fine Holland shirt, and every thing necessary to his making a genteel appearance; he was then called in to the duke, who was sitting with several other persons of quality, who were all taken with his person and behaviour, and presently raised for him a supply of 10 guineas. His grace being engaged to go out that afternoon, desired that he should stay there that night, and gave orders that he should be handsomely entertained, leaving his gentleman to keep him company. But the duke was scarcely gone, when Carew found an opportunity to set out unobserved towards Basingstoke, where he went to a house frequented by some of his community. He treated the company, and informing them of the bold stratagem he had executed, the whole place resounded with applause, and every one acknowledged that he was most worthy of succeeding their present king.

In this disguise he imposed upon several others, and having spent some days in hunting with the late col. Strangeways, at Melbury in Dorset, the conversation happened one day at dinner to turn on Carew's ingenuity; the colonel seemed surprised that several who were so well acquainted with him, should have been so deceived: Asserting, that he thought it impossible for Mr. Carew to deceive him, as he had so thoroughly observed every feature and line in his countenance; on which he modestly replied it might be so, and some other subject being started, the matter dropped. Early the next morning Carew being called upon to go out with the hounds, desired to be excused, which the colonel being informed of, went to the field without him. Soon after, Carew came down stairs, and slightly enquiring which way the colonel generally returned, walked out, and going to

a house frequented by his community, exchanged his cloaths for a ragged habit, made a counterfeit wound in his thigh, took a pair of crutches, and having disguised his face with a venerable pity-moving beard, and some other alterations, went in search of the colonel, whom he found in the town of Evershot. His lamentable moans began almost as soon as the colonel was in sight: His countenance expressed nothing but pain; his pretended wound was exposed to the colonel's eye, and the tears trickled down his silver beard. As the colonel's heart was not proof against such an affecting sight, he threw him half a crown, which Carew received with exuberant gratitude, and then with great submission desired to be informed if col. Strangeways, a very charitable gentleman, did not live in that neighbourhood, and begged to be directed the nearest way to his seat; on which the colonel, filled with compassion, shewed him the shortest way to his own house, and on this he took his leave. Carew returned before the colonel, and pretended to be greatly refreshed with his morning's walk. When they were set down to dinner, Carew enquired what sport they had had, and if the colonel had not met a very miserable object? Aye, a very miserable object, indeed, replied the colonel, he looked most pitiously, and had a very bad wound in his thigh. Did not you direct him here? Yes, replied the colonel, I did; and he has got here before you, says Carew, and is now at your table. This occasioned a great deal of mirth; but the colonel could not be persuaded of the truth of what Carew asserted, till he slipped out, and hopped in again upon his crutches.

About this time Clause Patch, the king of the Mendicants, died, and Carew had the honour of being elected king in his room; by which dignity, as he was provided with every thing necessary by the joint contributions of the community, he was under no obligation to go on any cruize. Notwithstanding this, Carew was as active in his stratagems as ever; but he had not long enjoyed this honour, when he was seized and confined as an idle vagrant, tried at the quarter sessions, at Exeter, and transported to Maryland; where being arrived, he took the opportunity, while the captain of the vessel and a person who seemed disposed to buy him, were drinking a bottle of punch in a public-house, to give them the slip, and to take with him a pint of brandy and some biscuits, and then betake himself to the woods.

Having thus eluded their search, as he

was entirely ignorant that none were allowed to travel there without proper passes, or that there was a considerable reward granted for apprehending a runaway, he congratulated himself on his happy escape, and did not doubt but he should find means to get to England. But going one morning early thro' a narrow path, he was met by four men, when not being able to produce a pass, he was seized, carried before a justice of peace, and clapped in prison. But here happily getting intelligence, that some captains to whom he was known, were lying with their ships in the harbour, he let them know his situation, on which they paid him a visit, and told him, that as he had not been sold to a planter, if the captain did not come to demand him, he would be publicly sold the next court day, and then generously agreed to purchase him among themselves, and to give him his liberty: Carew, says our author, was so struck with their kindness, that he could not consent to purchase his liberty at their expence, and desired them to tell the captain who brought the transports where he was. They at last agreed to his request; the captain received this news with great pleasure, sent round his boat for him, and had him severely punished with a cat-of-nine-tails, and had a heavy iron collar fixed to his neck, and with this gauling yoke he was obliged to perform the greatest drudgery. One day, when his spirits were ready to sink with despair, he saw the captains Harvey and Hopkins, two of those who had proposed to purchase his liberty; they were greatly affected with the miseries he suffered, and after having sounded the boatswain and mate, prevailed on them to wink at his escape; but the greatest obstacle was there being 40*l.* penalty and half a year's imprisonment for any one that took off his iron collar, so that he must be obliged to travel with it on. The captains acquainted him with all the difficulties he would meet with; but he was far from being discouraged, and resolved to set out that night, when directing him what course to take, they gave him a pocket compass to steer by, a steel and tinder-box, a bag of biscuits, a cheese and some rum. After taking an affectionate leave of his benefactors, he set out; but he had not travelled far, before he began to reflect on his wretched condition: Alone, unarmed, unacquainted with the way, gauled with a heavy yoke, exposed every moment to the most imminent dangers; and a dark tempestuous night approaching, increased

his terror; his ears were assaulted by the yells of the wild beasts; but kindling some sticks, he kept them all night at a distance, by constantly swinging a fire-brand round his head. When daylight appeared, he had nothing to do but to seek for the thickest tree he could find; and climbing into it, as he had travelled hard all night, he soon fell asleep. Here he staid all day, eating sparingly of his biscuit and cheese, and night coming on he took a large dram of rum, and again pursued his journey: In this manner travelling by night, and concealing himself by day, he went on till he was out of danger of pursuit, or being stopped for want of a pass, and then travelled by day. His journey was frequently interrupted by rivers and rivulets, which he was obliged either to wade thro', or swim over. At length he discovered five Indians at a distance; his fear represented them in the most frightful colours; but as he came nearer, he perceived them cloathed in deer-skins, their hair was exceeding long, and to his inexpressible joy, he discovered they had guns in their hands, which was a sure sign of their being friendly Indians; and these having accosted him with great civility, soon introduced him to their king, who spoke very good English, and made him go to his wigwam, or house, when observing that he was so much hurt by his collar, the good king immediately set himself about freeing him from it; and at last effected it by jaggng the steel of Carew's tinder-box into a kind of saw, his majesty sweating heartily at the work. This being done, he set before Carew some Indian bread and other refreshments. Here he was treated with the greatest hospitality and respect; and scarce a day passed, in which he did not go out with some party on a hunting match, and frequently with the king himself.

One day as they were hunting, they fell in company with some other Indians near the river Delaware, and when the chase was over sat down to be merry with them. Carew took this opportunity to slip out, and going to the river side, seized one of their canoes, and tho' entirely unacquainted with the method of managing them, boldly pushed from shore, and landed near Newcastle in Pennsylvania.

Carew now transformed himself into a quaker, and behaved as if he had never seen any other sort of people; and in this manner travelled to Philadelphia, meeting every where with the kindest treatment, and the most plentiful supply; from hence he went to New-York, where going aboard a vessel belonging to capt.

Rogers, he set sail for England; and after having prevented his being pressed on board a man of war, by pricking his hands and face, and rubbing them with bay-salt and gun powder, to give him the appearance of the small-pox, safely landed at Bristol, and soon rejoined his wife and begging companions.

From the ADVENTURER, April 13.

DETRACTION is among those vices, which the most languid virtue has sufficient force to prevent; because, by detraction, that is not gained which is taken away: "He who filches from me my good name, says Shakespear, enriches not himself, but makes me poor indeed:" As nothing, therefore, degrades human nature more than detraction, nothing more disgraces conversation.

But for this practice, however vile, some have dared to apologize; by contending that the report by which they injured an absent character, was true: This, however, amounts to no more, than that they have not complicated malice with falsehood, and that there is some difference between detraction and slander. To relate all the ill that is true of the best man in the world, would probably render him the object of suspicion and distrust; and if this practice was universal, mutual confidence and esteem, the comforts of society, and the endearments of friendship would be at an end.

After all the bounty of nature, and all the labour of virtue, many imperfections will be still discerned in human beings, even by those who do not see with all the perspicacity of human wisdom; and he is guilty of the most aggravated detraction, who reports the weakness of a good mind discovered in an unguarded hour; something which is rather the effect of negligence, than design; rather a folly, than a fault; a fallacy of vanity, rather than an irruption of malevolence. It has therefore been a maxim inviolably sacred among good men, never to disclose the secrets of private conversation; a maxim, which though it seems to arise from the breach of some other, does yet imply that general rectitude, which is produced by a consciousness of virtuous dignity, and a regard to that reverence which is due to ourselves and others; for to conceal any immoral purpose, which to disclose is to disappoint; any crime, which to hide is to countenance; or any character, which to avoid is to be safe; as it is incompatible with virtue, and injurious to society, can be a law only among those who are enemies to both.

A NEW SONG.

189

Sung by Miss FALKNER, at Marybon-Gardens.

Daphne on her arm reclin'd, Thus express'd her angry mind; See the
couples how they run. Pressing all to be undone: Lifted now in
endless strife, Forth they issue man and wife. Seas unruffled often
flow; Are these calms in marriage?—no.

2.

Visionary scene and vain,
Fancied joy, but real pain:
'Tis to fight a goodly flow'r,
But it changes in an hour.
Dian, take me to thy shade,
I with thee will dwell a maid:
Deaf to courtier, wit, or beau,
When they sue I'll thunder-no.

3.

Thus the fair in anger spoke
'Gainst poor Hymen's rugged yoke;
Cupid in the form of youth
Swore he'd prove the virgin's truth;
Ev'ry human art he try'd,
Knelt, and vow'd, and wept, and sigh'd;
Must I say! expire in woe?
Daphne sigh'd, and whisper'd-no.

Poetical ESSAYS in APRIL, 1753.

The COMPLAINT of the TRAGICK
POETS, addressed to Dr. YOUNG on
his Tragedy of the Brothers. (See p. 99.)

WAS this well done, amidst a later
age
Torouse thy genius, and resume the stage?
Was this an hero's, or a father's part,
Great claffick champion of the tragick art?
We must, we will complain. Who now
shall dare
The contest, and ascend the muse's car,
Thy rival in the race? Secure you strain
The foaming bit, or loose the flowing
reins;

While we, faint mimicks of your genuine
might, [you to write,
Who list'd your strains, and learnt from
Must to our great original submit,
And lay our laurels at our conqu'ror's
feet.

Say, Patriarch, say, whence springs this
power sublime, [time?
This wond'rous force, which triumphs over
Inferior bards beneath the hand of age
Feel their nerves slacken, and unbend their
rage;
Entellus-like, the gauntlet you resign,
And your last efforts prove your strength
divine.

On

On Captain WERNER'S having a Ship.

MAY gentle Thetis be your happy
guide,
And you triumphant on the billows ride;
May she indulgent rule the passive main,
And you by merit all her gifts obtain:
Tho' sounds of war, and fatal discords
cease, [peace;
And tranquil nations taste the fruits of
In silent tubes tho' deadly thunders sleep,
May you maintain the honours of the deep;
Bear Britain's banner o'er the liquid plain,
And spread her glory thro' the wide domain,
Where tritons with their trumpets sound
your fame,
And faithless nations tremble at your name;
Undaunted still the glorious course pursue,
Till Thetis owns no other lord but you.

F. TAYLOR.

Epitaph on Ld. BARGANY. By Mr. H.

GO hence instructed from this early
urn, [mourn;
Wife as you weep, and better as you
This urn, where titles, fortune, youth
repose, [flows!
How vain the fleeting good that life be-
Learn, age, when now it can no more sup-
ply,
To quit the burden, and consent to die;
Secure, the truly virtuous never tell,
How long the part was acted, but how
well; [claim,
Youth, stand convicted of each foolish
Each daring wish of lengthen'd life and
fame, [breath,
Thy life a moment, and thy fame a
The natural end, oblivion and death;
Hear then this solemn truth, obey its
call,
Submits adore, for this is mankind's all.

A Prescription to cure an ASTHMA. Given
by W. R. Woollen-Drappr, to C. N.
Taylor.

OLD friend, accept of this from me,
The following rules without a fee;
An asthma is your case, I think,
So you must neither eat nor drink,
I mean of meat preserv'd in salt,
Or any liquor made of malt;
From season'd sauce avert your eyes,
From hams and tongues, and pigeon
pies;
If ven'son pasty's set before ye,
Each bit you eat, *memento mori*.
Your supper nothing, if you please,
But above all no toasted cheese.
'Tis likely you will now observe,
What I prescribe will make you starve:
No—I allow you at a meal,
A neck, a loin, or leg of veal;

Young turkies I allow you four,
Partridge and pullets half a score;
Of house-lamb boil'd eat quarters two;
The d—l's in't if this won't do.

Now as to liquor, why indeed,
What I advise I send you, mead.
Glasses of wine t'extinguish drought,
Take three with water, three without,
Let constant exercise be try'd,
And sometimes walk, and sometimes
ride: [hill,

Health oft'ner comes from Blackdown
Than from the apothecary's bill.

Be not in haste, nor think to do
Your business with a purge or two.
Some, if they are not well at once,
Proclaim their doctor for a dunce;
Restless from quack to quack they range,
When 'tis themselves they ought to change:
Nature hates violence and force,
By method led and gentle course;
Rules and restraint you must endure,
What comes by time, 'tis time must cure.

The use of vegetables try,
And prize Pomona in a pye;
What e'er you eat put something good in,
And worship Ceres in a pudding:
Young Bacchus' rites you must avoid,
And Venus must go unenjoy'd.

For breakfast, it is my advice,
Eat gruel, sago, barley, rice;
Take burdock roots, and, by my troth,
I'd mingle daisies in my broth.
Thus may you laugh, look clear and
thrive,
Enrich'd by those whom you survive;
May dying friends, with one accord,
Truth and sincerity reward.

AN EPIGRAM: On a Clergyman's suing
a very honest Quaker for Dues, in the Spi-
ritual Court, (when he might have recover-
ed them in the summary Way) and had only
the mean Satisfaction of sending him to
Prison.

FIE doctor! where's the Christian
spirit?
While thus you punish real merit;
Religion, without charity,
However specious, is a lye:
Indulging of revenge so keen,
You lose the fee, and get the spleen!
Of two, still chuse the lesser evil,
To act reverse, is, sure, the devil.

ANOTHER.

SOME cardinals the painter chid,
Th' apostles faces were too red;
But he reply'd, transgressors!
My art is right, my pencil true,
'Tis past a doubt, they blush for you!
Who stile yourselves successors,

W.

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An Occasional PROLOGUE, intended to have been spoken by Mr. Woodward, at his Benefit, in the Character of the Old Mock-Doctor, to introduce the New One.

TOO long, by dint of dress, and force of face,
With all th' hypocrisy of grave grimace,
Have Pæon's sons attracted vulgar eyes,
And made themselves conspicuous by disguise. [conscious pride

But, now, with heart-felt worth and
We are ourselves—and throw the mask aside :

The slow funeral-solemn sober pace,
Turns to the waddle and the sliding grace;
That look, which death denounces or denies, [eyes

The gape-distended mouth, and half-shut
No longer please—but in their place are seen
The smiles so soft, so simple, and serene !
Life's a disease we all a while endure,

And which most doctors seldom fail to cure ; [breath,

And wou'd you with politeness lose your
And slide genteely to the realms of death,
The beau physician stands the first in place, [grace :

And hands you off with elegance and
Therefore no more this mockery I'll wear,
This old compound of face, and cane, and hair ;

Dissembling now's a trite and trivial task,
He's the best cheat who bravely scorns the mask. [tent,

Let not the wits mistake our true in-
Nor think that spleen, where only mirth is meant ;

We reverence virtue in the truly good,
And honour science when 'tis understood.
But if in this refin'd judicious age

There are mock-doctors acting off the stage, [free,

We must be pleasant, and we must be
And give derision as their lawful fee ;

Whether they wait at opulence's door,
Or do they charitably kill the poor—

To point them out for ridicule's our plan— [man,

But shou'd suspicion mark some single
Let that same doctor in his turn be free,
And as a brother actor laugh at me.

The following Lines were promised in our last, when we had not Room to insert them.

On a D — of a certain C — ge, who observed, That Wits are generally great Fools.

THRO' the whole race of man we find
Some are to others merits blind.
Pedants, who still procuring knowledge,
Reign half a century at college,
Form philosophical conjectures,
And spend their lives in reading lectures ;

Call poetry and other arts
Unworthy men of skill and parts.
Attornies often play the farce on
And swear a log will make a parson.
Founded on truth this maxim lies,
That, what we have not, we despise.
Amyntor, whose chief happiness
Consists in empty talk and dress,
Who thinks it unpolite to look
On Hebrew, Greek, or Latin book ;
Yet still in reading makes advances,
And criticises on romances ;
To render him a man of fashion,
Fit for the ladies conversation ;
With nonsense captivates their hearts,
And passes for a man of parts.
This fool elate with self conceit,
Rails against men of sense and wit ;
Hates all the learning of the schools,
Says, " wits are generally fools." Yet still, vain wretch, experience shews,
That wit reigns not 'mongst fools and
beaus ;
This can't remain a standing rule,
Since thou'rt no wit and yet a fool.

ACADEMICUS.

God the universal Parent. *A HYMN, composed with a View to the Anniversary of the Charity-Schools of London and Westminster.*

HIGH-rai'd on heaven's imperial throne,

Th' Almighty holds his seat ;
Ten thousand radiant glories burn
Around his awful feet :

Myriads of shining seraphs glow
Before the thund'rer-God ;
They wait his all-commanding brow,
And catch the flying nod.

Nor yet the glories of high heav'n
Th' almighty care confine ;
To man, his kind concerns are giv'n,
And earth's remotest line.

Nor boast the great his partial eye ;
The humble cott and cell ;
All share th' inspection of the sky,
Where proper objects dwell.

With rich munificence, he pours
His various blessings round ;
While humbler vales confess the show'rs,
With more exalted ground.

By us, in each expressive swell,
A thousand proofs are giv'n ;
Snatch'd, as we are, from death and hell,
And rais'd to life and heav'n.

By grateful love inflam'd, we burn,
Fir'd by th' expressive call :
And render, Lord, in just return,
Our tongues, our hearts, our all.

J. Rutledge,

Vicar of Portesham, Dorset.

HOLT-

HOLT-SCHOOL, Thursday, March 15, 1753.

J. H. to J. B.

Officium nostrum erga PROXIMUM et NOS-METIPSOS.

Our duty towards our NEIGHBOUR and OURSELVES.

POST Numen cultum, Burrulle, amplectere deinde

Iustitiam: et per te nulli unquam injuria fiat, Sed verbis aliisq; modis fuge lædere quenquam:

"Quodq; tibi nollis, aliis fecisse caveto:

"Quodq; tibi velles, aliis præstare studeo."

Hæc est naturæ lex optima: quam nisi ad unguem [cebis,

Servabis, non ipse pro (mihi crede) pla-

Postq; obitum infelix non aurea sidera [rem,

adibis.

Alterius famam vel Honorem tangere vel

Invidiâ, aut irâ, aut suadente cupidine, noli:

Immò juva, quos esse bonos intelligis, omni

Sedulitate: malisq; interdum gratificare,

Quod tibi vel nunquam noceant, vel parcius [amove,

obfint.

Nec te a iustitiâ retrahant mala munera,

Aut odium; namq; hæc tria sunt quæ lumina [trudunt.

mentis

Præstringunt, rectoq; homines a limite

Sed memor esto DEI semper, mortisq; futuræ.

Post hæc illecebras omnes fuge corporis, atq;

Fræna voluptati durissima pone: voluptas

Improbæ perniciem ingentem mortalibus

affert.

PALINGENIUS.

Imitated by J. B. in ENGLISH.

OUR duty towards GOD, what follows then?

Our duty towards ourselves, and other men.

STRICT justice therefore tow'rd your neighbour use,

Nor dare himself or property abuse,

In thought, in word, or deed. This law was given [heaven:

By nature first, and then enforc'd from

"What'er you would not men should do to you,

"Do not to them; what you'd have others do

"To you, perform to them." Act thus and rest

On earth belov'd, in heav'n for ever blest.

Injure none then in body, name, estate,

Prompted by passion, avarice, or hate:

But if, young friend, you find a poor good man,

By the same law assist him all you can:

Yea more, for self's sake, e'en the bad assist,

That they mayn't you annoy, or less resist.

In short, forsake not justice, though you shou'd,

Thro' int'rest, love or hate, incline from For these three often human reason blind, And from strict honour warp the partial mind.

God's attributes compare with thy frail fate, And shun temptations of your present state. Lastly, curb pleasure! Since vain pleasures bring

Great sorrows oft, and always leave a sting.

To Mr. R. DYER, on his Poem, entitled, The CARNATION, to Miss PELHAM.

LONG had the rose, in vernal bloom array'd,

Been hail'd as queen, in ev'ry sylvan shade;

Improv'd the sprightly bowl on festal

And crown'd the brightest wreaths in solemn rites:

Till thy carnation, 'midst surrounding snows,

In the gay splendor of the rainbow rose:

Unblest'd by Sol, shot forth its beauteous head,

And sweets ambrosial round the garden

And now embosom'd by a matchless fair,

Shall vie in fame with Berenice's hair.

J. L-K-N.

EPICRAM on Lord BOLINGBROKE'S Letters and the Answers.

WHEN Bolingbroke on history I read, By style so clear and elegant misted, The deep learn'd page as innocent I thought,

Nor deem'd against one scripture truth he wrote:

But pious Hervey's, Clayton's wondrous

Convince that errors dwell in wisest men;

Each gospel miracle like noon-day shines,

E'en Moses rock fresh gushes in your lines:

Blest age! such watchful shepherds to behold,

Who feeds God's flock, nor fleece their

Their arguments so candid, modest, plain,

I ne'er can taste lord Bolingbroke again.

EUGENIO.

A R E B U S.

A TRADING town in England, not the least,

By way of mystick rebus may be guest;

Invert the three first letters, and you'll scan,

The nickname of a sam'd republican;

The other three read forward, they'll afford

A foreign title, which we construe lord.

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.

THE body of Mr. William Maude, mentioned p. 147, has been since found, and the coroner's inquest gave their verdict, Wilful murder by persons to them unknown.

On March 30, was held a chapter of the most antient order of the thistle, when the Rt. Hon. John earl of Rothes, and William lord de Brooke were elected knights companions of that order.

One Hewish, condemned at Exeter assizes for poisoning his father, was executed on March 31, according to the late act of parliament. He had been tried in 1751, for the murder of his mother, and acquitted. At the gallows he denied the poisoning of his father, but acknowledged he deserved death for his barbarous usage to his mother, whom he had several times beat in a cruel manner.

Miss Dorothy Smith was tried at Warwick assizes upon an indictment for poisoning her aunt, Mrs. Dorothy Martin, relict of the Rev. Mr. Martin, of Curdworth near Colehill. Mr. ferj. Willes, Mr. White, and Mr. Peake, were counsel on behalf of the crown; and the prisoner pleading not guilty, she was defended by Mr. Caldecut, Mr. Hewit, and Mr. Geast. The gentlemen who opened the body were examined, and it was their opinion that, by the appearance of her stomach and bowels, she died of poison. Many other evidences were examined; but no proof could be given of the administration of the poison; and a point of law arising, whether the girl that bought it, who was under nine years of age, could be admitted an evidence, which was learnedly debated for above two hours, it was determined in the negative; and many persons of reputation appearing to testify for the prisoner's good behaviour towards her aunt from her infancy, she was acquitted.

It is said that 70,000*l.* will be raised by way of lottery, 20,000*l.* of which is to be applied to the purchase of Sir Hans Sloane's curiosities; 10,000 for the valuable collection of manuscripts of the late lord Oxford; the remaining 40,000, together with 7000 bequeathed some time since towards rebuilding the Cottonian library, to be laid out in erecting a publick building, which is to serve as a repository for the above-mentioned, and for the payment of the salaries of proper persons to take care of them.

SUNDAY, April 1.

There was a grand drawing-room at April, 1753.

St. James's, where the nobility and gentry were very numerous, when, 'tis said, his majesty was pleased to give the title of duke of Cornwall to his royal highness the prince of Wales, which has been vacant ever since the death of the late prince.

THURSDAY, 5.

The lord bishop of Clogher presented to the society of Antiquaries, a translation of a Journal to mount Sinai, made in the year 1722, by the prefetto of Egypt, with his own curious and learned observations, dedicated to the society: And thanks were ordered to be returned to his lordship for the great regard shewn to them, as well as for his learned labours. (See p. 155.)

After a sermon preached by the Hon. and Rt. Rev. the lord bishop of St. Asaph at Whitechapel church, the governors of the London-hospital proceeded to see the foundation already laid of the hospital in Whitechapel road, and from thence went in a grand procession of coaches to Merchant-Taylors hall, where a collection was made, including that at the church, amounting to 152*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*

SATURDAY, 6.

William Hurley was executed at Croydon for the murder of Joshua Newton in St. George's fields, in April last. He had been drinking with Newton for some hours, till he was fuddled, then invited him to lie with him at his lodgings, and in the way thither knocked him down with a large hedge-stake, afterwards beat and cut him in a most terrible manner, and then robbed him. After his conviction he confessed the fact, another murder, and many robberies.

At Croydon assizes 10 other persons received sentence of death, viz. Robert Hay and John Brown, for sheep-stealing; Joseph Davis and Swaine Luenberg, for returning from transportation; Henry Tomkins, for stealing a watch; John Sturme, John Grove, Philip Turner, John Whiffen and Thomas M'Sheene, for the highway.

MONDAY, 9.

As Mr. John Pead, a baker and farmer of Hilperton, near Trowbridge, and his son (a very profligate young man) were at work in a field together, some words arose; when the son fell on his father, and beat him in a most cruel manner, and, it is thought would have murdered him, had not his father's cries been heard by Mr. Ferris in the next field, who went to his assistance, when the son ran away and leaped into a quarry about

60 yards off, in which were 12 feet water; but as neither his father nor Mr. Ferris could swim, tho' they both ventured up to their arm-pits, he was drowned.

WEDNESDAY, 11.

Alexander Sheafe, Esq; having been elected governor, and Charles Palmer, Esq; deputy governor of the Bank of England, the following gentlemen were on this day chosen directors, viz. Bryan Benfon, Stamp Brooksbank, Matthew Beachcroft, Merrick Burrell, Bartholomew Burton, Richard Chiswell, J. Eaton Dodsworth, William Hunt, Benjamin Lethiculier, Benjamin Longuet, Charles Savage, Theophilus Salwey, James Spilman, John South, James Theobald, Thomas Whately, Charles Boehm, Matthew Clarmont, Esqrs. * Samuel Fludyer, Esq; and alderman, Samuel Handley, Robert Marsh, Richard Stratton, * John Sargent, and Harry Thompson, Esqrs. Those marked * were not in the direction before.

* The same day came on the election for directors of the East-India company, when the following gentlemen were chosen, viz. * William Barwell, William Braund, Robert Bootle, * Hen. Crabb Boulton, * John Boyd, Christopher Burrow, Richard Chauncy, * Roger Drake, Peter Du Cane, * Zach. Phil. Fonnerau, Michael Impey, Stephen Law, William Mabbott, * Nathaniel Newnham, jun. Henry Plant, Thomas Phipps, * William Rider, Thomas Rous, Whichcott Turner, Timothy Tullie, * Thomas Walpole, * William Wilberforce, jun. William Willy, and James Winter, Esqrs.

Note, Those marked with * are new ones.

THURSDAY, 12.

The governors of St. Luke's hospital for lunatics, had their annual dinner at Grocers-hall: At which were present the Rt. Hon. the earl of Cardigan, president; his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, the Rt. Hon. the earl of Hertford, the Rt. Rev. the lord bishops of Worcester and Norwich, several of the court of aldermen, and many other persons of distinction; when the collection for the charity amounted to 1000l. 7s. 6d.

FRIDAY, 13.

Anne Williams for poisoning her husband, Walter Crabb for stealing upwards of 40l. and William Weobly for sheep-stealing, were executed at Gloucester. The two men behaved with great composure, both after sentence and at the place of execution; but Anne Williams, who was burnt at the stake, protested her innocence of the fact for which she suffered with a behaviour quite unbecoming.

MONDAY, 16.

The execution of Mary Squires the

gypsy having been respited for six weeks, the six other malefactors condemned the last sessions at the Old-Bailey, viz. four men and two women, were this day executed at Tyburn. They behaved very penitent, and all but M^cManning acknowledged the justice of their sentence; but he said he was not the person who committed the robbery. (See p. 92.)

Divine service was performed in the chapel at the Foundling-hospital for the first time, when the Rt. Rev. the lord bishop of Worcester preached a sermon on the importance and usefulness of that great charity, instituted for the preservation of deserted infants, and the making them become profitable to the publick; and *Te Deum*, with an anthem peculiar to the occasion, composed by George Frederick Handel, Esq; that great benefactor to this charity, and also the coronation anthem, were vocally and instrumentally performed.

Dr. Cameron, brother of Lochiel, who was seized in Scotland two or three days after his return from France, was this evening brought to the Tower in a coach under a strong guard of dragoons. The next day he underwent a long examination before the council at the Cockpit, after which he was sent back to the Tower.

TUESDAY, 17.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to, An act to explain, amend, and render more effectual, an act for the encouragement of the British white herring fishery, and for regulating the said fishery according to the calendar now in use, and for other purposes therein mentioned: An act to oblige ships more effectually to perform their quarantine, and for the better preventing the plague being brought from foreign parts into Great-Britain or Ireland, or the isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man: An act for opening the port of Exeter, for the importation of wool, and woollen yarn, from Ireland: An act for permitting the exportation of wool and woollen or bay yarn from any port in Ireland, to any port in Great-Britain: To two bills for repairing and improving harbours: To acts for building a new church at Manchester; a chapel at Portsea, in the county of Southampton; for enlarging Paddington church-yard; purchasing a prison in the county of Devon; for the recovery of small debts in the parishes of Boston Skirbeck in Lincolnshire; to 22 road bills; and to 11 private bills.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

A sermon was preached in the chapel of the French hospital in Old-street road, for

for the benefit of that charity, wherein the poor persons are maintained; where the audience were very numerous, and the collection on that account amounted to upwards of 1250l.

THURSDAY, 19.

Five of the 10 malefactors condemned at Croydon assizes were this morning executed on Kennington common, viz. Joseph Davis for returning from transportation; John Stumney, John Grove, John Whiffen, and Thomas M'Sheene, for robberies on the highway.

THURSDAY, 26.

The birth-day of his royal highness the duke of Cumberland was celebrated, who then entered into the 33d year of his age.

The indemnification claimed by M. Peyrac, owner of the French merchantman the Phoenix, condemned at St. Christopher's in 1743, has occasioned a memorial to be presented to the secretary of state by the marquis de Mirepoix, the French ambassador, in consequence of one presented to him by the said M. Peyrac; the conclusion of which shews the state of his case, as follows:

"The sentence of the lords commissioners for appeals, on the 18th of Jan. last, allows him restitution of the ship and cargo, or the real value: This value being that which the plaintiff legally notified to the captors at St. Christopher's, amounts to 20,411l. and not what it was settled at by an irregular and unusual estimation made without his knowledge or participation, and against which he entered a protest as soon as he knew of it. The plaintiff could obtain no farther relief from their lordships: But the costs, damages, and interest, which he claimed in 1743, and again in 1744, and on every occasion since that time, particularly when his appeal was judged, having been passed over in silence, the plaintiff thinks himself entitled to demand a decision concerning those articles, which are become even more considerable than the capital."

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

March 22. **G**EORGE Greene, of Stoke-Newington, Esq; to Mrs. Butts, widow of the late Dr. Butts, bishop of Ely.

23. Charles Lamborne, Esq; of a considerable fortune in the West-Indies, to Miss Anne Harvey, of Fenchurch-street.

Capt. Hughes, to Mrs. Peters, widow of the late Dr. Peters, an eminent physician.

31. George Dewar, Esq; to lady Caroline Bertie, sister to his grace the duke of Ancaster.

Mr. Collins, an attorney near Wer-

cester, to Miss Peggy Aston, youngest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Aston, of Aston, in Cheshire, Bart. a 14,000l. fortune.

April 2. Capt. Bradley, to Miss Addis, of Berkeley-square.

Capt. Dormer Watson, to Miss Powney, daughter of brigadier Powney.

13. John Cooper, Esq; of Edinburgh, to Miss Poore, eldest daughter of Edward Poore, Esq; of the Close, Sarum.

14. William Anne Venables Vernon, of Staffordshire, Esq; to Miss Augusta Heathcote, of Harrow, a 30,000l. fortune.

18. Thomas Bray, Esq; of Dorsetshire, to Miss Elizabeth Burton, of Edmonton.

22. Robert Drummond, Esq; partner with Mr. Drummond and son, bankers, at Charing-Cross, to Miss Thompson, of Leicester-fields.

Rev. Dr. Pickering, rector of St. Sepulchre's, to Miss Elizabeth Sclater, sister of Mr. deputy Sclater, of Newgate-street.

24. Hildebrand Oakes, Esq; of the royal Welch fusiliers, to Miss Cornelifon, of Upper Grosvenor-street, a niece of Sir Richard Hoare.

Mr. Webb, jun. an eminent surgeon, to Miss Coppinger.

April 7. The lady of Charles Lewis Montolien, son to the baron St. Hippolite, general of his majesty's forces, delivered of a son and heir.

The lady of the Hon. James Annesley, Esq; of a daughter.

The lady of the Hon. capt. Montilla, of a son.

13. The lady of Edward Sawbright, Esq; of a son and heir.

14. The lady of the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Egerton, dean of Hereford, of a son.

18. Rt. Hon. lady Ferrers, only daughter of the earl of Northampton, and consort of the Hon. George Townshend, Esq; of a son and heir.

23. The lady of Peter Legh, Esq; of a daughter.

DEATHS.

March 18. **R**T. Hon. Rachel Paunceford, countess dowager senior of Kincardine.

26. Hon. William Duff, Esq; eldest son of lord Bracco, a Scotch peer.

30. The lady of Sir Evelin Alston, Bart.

Sir William Cann, Bart. town-clerk of Bristol.

31. Hon. Thomas Howard, Esq; lieutenant of his majesty's forces, and governor of Berwick upon Tweed; a brave and experienced officer.

April 8. Monf. Zamboni, resident here from the landgrave of Hesse Darmstat.

Rev. Mr. Roots, who had been rector of Little Berkhamstead in Hertfordshire above 40 years.

Lady Henrietta Jepson, relict of Sir Ambrose Jepson, Knt.

9. Hon. lady Mary Crighton, aunt to the earl of Dumfries.

11. William Whitaker, Esq; in the 30th year of his age, an attorney, and one of the common-council-men of Broad-street ward.

12. Lady Cayley, relict of Sir Arthur Cayley, of Brompton in Yorkshire, Bart.

14. William Horlmanden Turner, Esq; member of parliament for Maidstone.

17. Mr. Edmund Tobin, formerly in the East-India company's service: He had been confined to his chamber near 13 years with the gout.

Rt. Hon. the countess dowager of Inchequin.

19. Mr. Reynolds, who for many years was clerk to the court of Request at Guildhall.

20. Thomas Brograve, Esq; at Badlow in Essex, many years in the commission of the peace for that county.

22. Thomas Sandford, Esq; treasurer of St. Bartholomew's hospital.

23. Rev. Mr. Dennis Payne, rector of Hanbury in Worcestershire, and one of the prebendaries of Sarum.

Joseph Andrews, Esq; deputy paymaster of the army.

Rev. Dr. Richard Newton, principal and founder of Hartford college, and canon of Christ Church, in Oxford.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

MR. Fowkes, chosen lecturer of St. Mary Aldermary, in the room of Mr. Berriman, who resigned.—Mr. Whittington, presented to the rectory of Orford in Suffolk.—Mr. Warburton, by the lord chancellor, to a prebend in the cathedral church of Gloucester.—Mr. Mitchehouse, by the Hon. Matthew Lamb, Esq; to the rectory of Wilford in Lincolnshire.—Dr. Blackett, to the living of Stoke-Damerell, near Plymouth.—Mr. Knowlton, by the earl of Burlington, to the rectory of Keighley, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire.—Mr. Addison, to the living of Workington, in Cumberland, by the present high-sheriff of that county.—Benjamin Holloway, M. A. to the rectory of Ardley, otherwise Yardley, in Oxfordshire.—Mr. Mason, by the bishop of Norwich, to a canonry in that cathedral.—Robert Watson, M. A. by the earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, to the rectory of Foulness, in Essex.—Mr. Charles Vesimen, by the bishop of Chester, to the vicarage of Dunnon, in Lancashire.—Mr. Monson, by lord Monson, to the rectory

of Westerby, in Kent.—Mr. Casberg, chosen lecturer of St. George the Martyr, in Southwark.—Mr. Hyde, presented by lord Clarendon, to the rectory of Shimpford, in Kent.—Mr. Keate, by the earl of Salisbury, to the living of Little-Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, April 17. The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint Edward Astley, Henry Talbot, Thomas Sutton and Joshua Churchill, Esqrs. together with John Milbank, Esq; in the room of John Vere, Esq; to be his majesty's commissioners for the receipt and management of the duties on salt.

From the other PAPERS.

Henry Watson Powell, Esq; made lieutenant in col. Murray's reg. of foot in Ireland.—Edward Poore, Esq; member of parliament for New Sarum, made one of the Welch judges, in the room of the Hon. John Trevor, Esq; now lord Trevor. He was re-elected for the said city.—Mr. John French, of the Middle Temple, made Filazer for Devon, in the room of Joseph Dobbins, Esq; deceased.—William Anne Stephenson, of Oxfordshire, Esq; had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by his majesty.—Henry Drake, Esq; made one of the gentlemen of his majesty's chamber.—Richard Halcombe, Esq; made a captain in col. Irwin's reg. of foot; and John Mather, Esq; a lieutenant in the same reg. in his room.—Henry Wood, Esq; made a captain in col. Woolfe's reg. of foot.—James Glanville, Esq; a captain in the reg. of dragoon guards, received the honour of knighthood.—John Pullen, Esq; made chief justice of Carmarthen, Pembrokeshire, Cardigan, and town of Haverford-west.—Isaac Williams, Esq; made a cornet, and William Morie, Esq; a captain in the queen's reg. of dragoons.—William Shirley, Esq; late governor of New-England, made governor of New-York.—James Medlicott, Esq; of East Grange, in Lincolnshire, knighted.—Edward Frederick Maurice, Esq; made a captain in col. Herbert's regiment.—William Anne Fairchild, Esq; made a major, and Merrill Wilkins, Esq; a captain, in gen. Handsyd's reg. of foot.

NEW MEMBERS.

Woodstock, Anthony Keck, Esq; in the room of the Hon. John Trevor, Esq; now a peer.

Maidstone, Gabriel Hanger, Esq;—Wm. Horlmanden Turner, Esq; deceased.

[Bankrupts in our next.]

Conclusion

Conclusion of the Remonstrance of the Parliament of Paris, to the French King. (See p. 95, 96.)

THAT the evocations and prohibitions relating to the judiciary forms, can still less be executed, when brought to parliament without the ancient and respectable marks of the royal authority, and not sealed with the great seal. That these forms are a part of the laws and constitution of the kingdom.

That the private orders which the clergy have often obtained surreptitiously from their sovereign's equity, furnish them with means to propagate and continue the schism, to become independent of the authority of the laws, and to secure to each of them an arbitrary dominion over his majesty's subjects.

That these were the motives of the representations which the occasion, the circumstances, and the object of the king's orders obliged his parliament to make to him the 3d of January: That the first president, who only carried to him the result of his parliament's deliberations, would have been reprehensible, and culpable towards his majesty, had he concealed from him what it was his interest to know, and the duty of his parliament to lay before him.

That the parliament, who respect the exercise of the supreme power when lodged in a monarch of so great wisdom and equity, cannot, however, forbear representing to him, that the multiplicity of his private orders, which extend to all cases, alarms his people, and tends to lessen their affection to their sovereign: That the application of these orders being left to the clergy, they will perhaps be by them made use of to enslave the people.

That this employing authority in matters of religion, which is so contrary to the spirit of it, was never so frequent as with regard to the Bull Unigenitus: That the object of all these orders has been the opposition made to an indeterminate decree, which, by its very nature, whatever interpretation be given it, can never authorise the abuse made of them by some ecclesiastics.

This abuse has been carried so far, as to interdict in his majesty's name, to ecclesiastics the exercise of their functions and legal rights, to divines preaching, to archdeacons visitation, to canons attendance at their choirs and chapters, to secular and regular communities the right of electing; and to exclude from the universities and other bodies a considerable number of their members, who were capable of supporting the true maxims of

the kingdom, and forming able ministers for the service of the church, and faithful subjects of the state.

That a great number of curates in different dioceses have been taken from their parishes, nuns from monasteries, and subjects of all ranks deprived of their just liberties: That they shall enter into a detail on this subject, capable of informing the king of the nature, multiplicity, and consequences of the orders which have been surreptitiously obtained from his majesty's equity.

That the employing authority, in cases like the present, fomented the ancient troubles which so long laid waste the church and state; and that his majesty's predecessors having more than once discovered abuses of their equity, less important than the present, with no less dignity than justice immediately remedied them.

That in the present conjuncture the new progress of dissension in church and state, requires, more than ever, that his majesty employ the only means to stop it, which consist in the indisputable rights of the royal authority, the execution of the laws, and the indispensable and continual activity of his parliament, the depository and essential minister of them; that to stop its proceedings would be to annihilate it, and give the most fatal blow to the church, the royal prerogative, and the state.

The following was contained in an extract of a letter from Berlin.

Letter from the King to M. Voltaire, dated March 16, 1753.

It was needless to take a pretext from the occasion, which, you say, you have to drink the waters of Plombieres, in order to demand your dismissal. You may quit my service whenever you think fit; but before you depart, return me the contract of your engagement, the key, the cross, and the volume of poems which I have entrusted you with. I could wish that my works only had been exposed to your reflections and those of Koenig. I freely abandon them to those who imagine they enhance their reputation by lessening other mens. I have neither the folly nor the vanity of certain authors. The cabals of men of letters are, in my opinion, the disgrace of literature; however, it does not lessen my esteem for all honest cultivators of learning: The chiefs of the cabals are, the only persons that are vile in my sight. Whereupon I pray God to take you into his holy keeping, &c.

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